The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXV. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1892. NO. 43.

INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS.

UNDER THE BAKER BALLOT LAW.

Full Directions for Every Voter as to How He Casts His Ballot—Qualifications and Duties of Electors—Penal offenses.

Read the following instructions over carefully before you vote, as they will give all the information required:

1. WHEN ELECTIONS TO BE HELD.

a—GENERAL ELECTIONS—Tuesday next following first Monday of November.

b—LOCAL ELECTIONS—On the third Tuesday of February, and for special purposes may be ordered by the Governor and the Courts on other days.

c—POLLS—To be opened at 7 o'clock a. m. and closed at 7 o'clock p. m.

2. QUALIFICATIONS OF VOTER.

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the States wherein they reside.

Every male citizen 21 years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

a. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

b. He shall have resined in the State one year (or if having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months), immediately preceding the election.

c. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election. A minor becomes of age on the day prior to the 21st anniversary of his birth.

d. If 22 years of age or upwards, he shall have paid, within two years, a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

e. If the name of a voter is not upon the registry list he cannot vote unless he make proof of his right to vote, as heretofore required by law.

f. The law relating to right to challenge and to proof of right to vote remains as heretofore. Challenge should be made before the person offering to vote receives his ballot, but may be made at any time before he casts it.

g. Naturalization certificates issued by the courts must be produced to the board and are conclusive if genuine.

h. The voter is disqualified if he has agreed to receive or receives any valuable consideration for his vote; or has a wager or bet pending on the election; or has been convicted of a willful violation of the election laws, or has promised to give any voter a valuable consideration for voting or withholding his vote.

3. MANNER OF VOTING.

Besides the election officers and supervisors authorized by the laws of the United States, or overseers appointed by the courts of this commonwealth, not more than four voters in excess of the number of voting shelves or compartments shall be allowed inside of the enclosed space at one time and not more than ten outside that space.

Specimen ballots and cards of instruction can be obtained from the election officers upon request.

The person desiring to vote will

a. Enter the room and remain outside the chain or guard-rail. When his turn arrives he shall first give his name and residence to one of the election officers in charge of the ballots.

b. The officer will thereupon announce the same in a loud and distinct tone of voice.

c. If the voter's name is upon the *ballot check-list*, the inspector or clerk in charge of the said list will repeat the name.

d. The voter will then enter the space enclosed by the guard-rail, unless his right to vote be challenged.

e. If challenged by a qualified citizen, he shall remain outside the guard-rail until his right to vote is determined, but he may be challenged any time before the vote is cast. It is recommended, however, that challenges be made before the voter enters the guard-rail, or before he receives his ballot. His right to vote shall be established in the manner heretofore provided by law.

f. If his right to vote be established his name will be entered upon the voting and check-lists.

4. INSIDE OF GUARD-RAIL.

The voter having the right to vote will enter within the guard-rail.

a. The election officer having charge of the ballots shall detach one from the stub and give it to the voter.

b. The said officer shall first fold it so that the words printed upon the back and outside of the ballot shall be the only words visible, *and it cannot be voted unless so folded.*

c. Only *one ballot* shall be given to a voter, unless he inadvertently spoils it, when he may obtain another upon returning the spoiled one.

d. Upon his receiving the ballot, the check-list shall be marked by election officers, and the voter shall forthwith, and without leaving the space enclosed by guard-rail, retire to one of the *voting shelves or compartments.*

e. Only *official ballots* can be voted, and any ballot other than a sample ballot, appearing to have been obtained otherwise than provided by the Act, shall be sent to the District Attorney for his official action.

5. INSIDE THE VOTING SHELF OR COMPARTMENT.

The voter, upon entering the Voting Shelf or Compartment, must prepare his ballot.

a. To assist him in preparing his *official* ballot he may mark a *sample ballot* before going to vote and take it with him into the voting compartment to copy from in preparing his official ballot. He must vote the *official ballot only.*

b. Cards of instruction will be posted in each voting compartment or shelf.

c. No voter will be allowed to occupy a voting shelf or compartment already occupied by another, except when giving the help allowed in the preparation of his ticket; nor to remain in such compartment more than *three minutes* if all the compartments are in use and other voters are waiting to vote.

d. If any voter declares to the Judge of Election that he desires assistance in the preparation of his ballot, by reason of disability, he shall be permitted by the Judge of Election to select a qualified voter of the election district to aid him in the preparation of his ballot, such preparation being made in the voting compartment. *There is no provision in the law which requires the voter to define his disability or which gives the Judge of Election any discretion to refuse to comply with the request for assistance*, made because of alleged "disability."

e. A voter who shall, except as above stated, allow his ballot to be seen with an *apparent intention* of letting it be known how he is about to vote, or shall *willfully* violate any provisions of the Act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

f. No person within the election room shall electioneer or solicit votes, or shall interfere with any voter when inside said enclosed space, or when marking his ballot, or endeavor to induce any voter *before* depositing the ballot to show how he marks his ballot.

6. PREPARATION OF BALLOT.

a. If the voter desires to vote the STRAIGHT PARTY TICKET, or in other words, for *all* the candidates on the Democratic ticket, he can do so by making a cross mark, thus X, in the square or margin *opposite* and to the RIGHT of the word *Democrat* at the head or top of each Democratic group. This single mark or cross will be equivalent to a cross mark against every name in such Democratic group, and will be counted as one vote for *each* Democratic candidate named. *Each group in the Democrat column must be similarly marked with a cross.*

b. This year (1892) there will be the following groups in the Democrat ticket to wit: 1. State ticket, embracing candidate for Supreme Court Judge, two candidates for Congressmen at Large, and thirty-two candidates for Electors. 2. Candidate for Congress. 3. Candidate for State Senator (where such official is to be elected). 4. Candidate or candidates for Representative. 5. Candidate for Judge (where such official is to be elected.) 6. County candidates. To vote the full Democrat ticket, a cross must be made for each of these groups. *A single cross at the top of the ticket simply votes for the State ticket*, or those in the first group. Such a ballot would not be counted for the candidates for Congress, State Senator, &c.

c. If the voter desires, he can make a cross mark in the square opposite and to the RIGHT of each of the candidates for *each* office to be filled in the Democrat column, and his vote will be counted as one vote for each candidate so marked.

d. If the voter adopts the plan of marking a cross to the *right* of each candidate he should be careful not to miss a name, as a name not crossed would not be counted.

e. The simple method, where the voter desires to vote the "straight" or whole ticket, is to place a cross mark to the *right* of the party name at the head or top of each group in the Democratic column. The only difficulties in the use of the new ballot being those which arise from an attempt to vote a mixed or "scratched" ticket; Democrat voters are cautioned against voting any but a straight ticket (except for good cause, and then only after careful instruction), as to do so is attended with danger that the entire ballot may be invalidated.

f. Where a Republican desires to vote for a candidate on the Democratic ticket, say for representative in the General Assembly, he can put an X at the head of each group in the Republican column, except the Representative group; and if there are, say, 2 Representatives to be elected, he can put an X opposite the name of one Representative nominee in the republican group, and another X opposite the name of one Represenative nominee in the democratic group. In other words, so far as he votes a straight ticket he *marks the groups*, and where he desires to "cut" his ticket he *marks the names* of the *nominees.*

g. Crosses must be marked in the *appropriate margin or place only*, and always at the *right-hand side* of the party column.

h. If a voter marks *more names* than there are persons to be elected to an office his vote shall not be counted *for such office.*

FOR EXAMPLE.—The voter makes a cross to the right of the first group in the democratic column. This mark would indicate one vote for *each* and *every name* printed in this group, to wit: *thirty-two candidates for Presidential Electors, two candidates for Congress-at-Large, and one candidate for Judge of Supreme Court.* This year two Congressmen-at-Large are to be elected. If the voter, after having placed a cross mark at the top of the group and to the right of the word "democrat," should desire to vote for the republican candidates for that office should place a cross mark opposite and to the right of each of their names, his vote for Congressmen-at-Large would not be counted for either party, because he would by so marking, vote for *four* instead of *two* candidates.

i. The voter must not cross out any names upon the ticket, nor cover a name with a "sticker" or "paster," except in the case referred to in the next section.

j. When a candidate has died or withdrawn, and a substituted nomination is made after the ballots are printed, the new name will be printed upon a "sticker," which should be pasted over to cover the name of the deceased or withdrawn candidate. The voter should, in placing the "sticker" over the name of the candidate so deceased or withdrawn, use great care so as not to cover *more than the one name.* Under no other circumstances can a "sticker" be pasted over a name, or be placed in the democratic column.

k. Before leaving the the voting shelf or compartment the *voter must* fold his ballot without displaying the marks make by him, in the *same way* it was folded when handed to him by the *election officer*, and keep it folded until he has it voted.

l. After leaving the voting shelf, and before leaving the enclosed space, he shall give his ballot to the election officer in charge of the ballot-box.

m. This officer, *without unfolding* the ballot, shall *number it* in the right-hand upper corner of the back of the ballot, immediately to the left of the folding line, and then shall fold the corner so as to cover the number, and paste it down so that the number can not be seen and deposit it in the ballot-box.

n. The voter may make a memorandum of the number of his ballot.

o. No voter, not an election officer, shall be allowed to re-enter the enclosed space after he has once left it except to give help, as hereinbefore stated.

7 PENAL OFFENSES.

1. Allowing a ballot to be seen, with *apparent* intention of showing marks.

2. Casting, or attempting to cast, an unofficial ballot, or one improperly obtained.

3. Interfering with voters.

4. Inducing voters to show ballots.

5. Uncovering numbers.

6. Defacing, destroying or removing official list of candidates, cards of instructions, specimen ballots, or supplies supplies for marking.

7. Hindering voters.

8. Filling false certificates, papers, or letters.

9. signing nomination papers when not qualified.

10. Forging indorsements to ballots.

11. Defacing, destroying, or delaying the delivery of ballots.

12. Willful or negligent nonperformance or misperformance of official duty.

13. Willful misfeasance of printers of ballots,

14. Appropriation or improper disposition of ballots by printers.

15. Having ballots in possession, other than sample, outside of voting room.

16. Counterfeiting official ballots or having counterfeits in possession. This section does not apply to sample ballots.

17. Violating any provision of the Act.

In the Iams case at Pitlsburg on Friday Judge Porter determined the question of jurisdiction by the simple statement: "If a military commander exceeds his duty or goes beyond his authority, he is amenable in the civil courts for the results of such acts." That would seem to be the common sense of the principle that the civil is superior to the military power, in time of peace at least.

CAPITOL CHAT.

INFORMATION OF A WEEK FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.

A Brief Review of What Government of Officials are Doing for the Country's Good.

WASHINGTON, Oct 31, 1892.—The republican party is always loudest in its claims of confidence when it is most frightened and when its leaders are resolved upon taking the most desperate chances. News was brought here by a member of the republican national committee, last week, that the fight was practically over unless something new could be started to help the republicans in New York. It was that news which carried Secretaries Elkins and Tracy to New York to confer with Senator Quay, instead of accompanying the rest of the Cabinet to Indianapolis to attend Mrs. Harrison's funeral, and the assumption of republican confidence which is now going on is the direct result of that conference and indicates to a certainty that something tricky is about to be sprung by the republican managers.

Mr. Harrison has so far refused to talk politics since the death of Mrs. Harrison, but I have it on good authority—the same that informed me of Quay's last visit twenty four hours before it was known in any Washington newspaper office—that Senator Quay will come here this week for the purpose of laying the situation before Mr. Harrison and trying to get him to agree to certain desperate measures which it is proposed to resort to in the attempt to carry New York. Private Sec. Halford says Mr. Harrison will take no part whatever in the remainder of the campaign, but all the same I predict that he will see Quay when he comes.

Not for years have the prominent democrats who come to Washington been so thoroughly imbued with confidence that the party is on the eve of the greatest victories of its history as they are now.

Senator Carlisle lost his vote by failing to remember the date of the last registration day in Kentucky. He regrets it, of course, not because his vote is necessary—the wildest republican rainbow chaser has not, even in his most enthusiastic predictions, classed Kentucky as a doubtful state—but because he wanted the honor of voting for the next democratic President. However, the Senator should not worry as his speeches in other states, particularly in New York, have made Cleveland and Stevenson votes where they will do more good than his could possibly have done in Kentucky.

W. H. Michael, a protege of Senator Manderson, of Nebraska, has disgraced himself in the eyes of all honorable Union Veterans and was promptly called down by the commander of the National Union Veteran's Union. Michael is a clerk to the Senate Committee on printing, and he was a short time ago elected Commander of the Department of the Potomac—District of Columbia, Virginia and Maryland—Union Veterans' Union. A few days ago, while the national commander of the organization was away, Michael sent broadcast an official order directing all members of the Union to work and vote for Harrison. The order created a rumpus in the organization, which has many democratic members, and as soon as Gen. Yoder, the National Commander, returned to the city he issued an order revoking that of Michael and suspending that over smart individual from office as Commander of the Department, emphasizes the fact that the organization is non-partisan and must be kept so. Gen. Yoder is a democrat, but politics have nothing to do with his act, which is deserving of the commendation it is getting from veterans of all shades of political opinions.

All of the good things said about Attorney General Miller when he announced himself as being opposed to members of the Cabinet making political stump speeches will have to be recalled. He has seen what Senator Hill calls "a new light," and he is not only willing to condone the offence he so recently condemned, but he has actually gone to West Virginia to meet Sec. Elkins and help him make some speeches.

Mr. Blaine is very quietly spending his time at his Washington residence, and if he is doing the slightest thing towards, helping the republican ticket it is not apparent to ordinary observers. Unless he very suddenly changes his mind he will not go home to vote.

If all the democratic roosters are not loudly crowing for victory on the morning of November, the visible signs of the political firmanent falsify the situation, for they all point to the certain and triumphant election of Cleveland and Stevenson.

——Good assortment of Ladies Coats at C. P. Longs, Spring Mills.

QUAY'S RE-ELECTION MAY BE PREVENTED.

Those citizens of Pennsylvania, of either party, who believe that it would be to the credit and advantage of the State to dispense with the service of Matthew S. Quay in the United States Senate, have no reason to be deterred from trying to accomplish that object by the impression that it is a hopeless undertaking. There is an appearance in the situation that warrants the belief that Quay can be defeated by judicious management and that properly directed effort, and therefore Democrats and anti-Quay Republicans should be encouraged to work for the election of Representatives who they know will vote against Quay.

There is no disguising the fact that there are thousands of Republicans who regard the State as being discreditably represented in the United States Senate by such a notoriously crooked political character as our junior Senator unquestionably is. They were perfectly powerless to prevent the continuance of this disgrace by nominating Legislative candidates adverse to Quay, for he had the county conventions generally set up to suit his purpose. Republicans of this class are in a frame of mind that will not consider it calamitous to lose the State Legislature if such a loss should involve the retirement of the Beaver Boss from a position in which they are convinced that he is neither useful nor creditable. These anti-Quay Republicans have now the advantage of the secret ballot, and it is not too much to believe that upon the ballots of many of them will appear the mark that will indicate their opposition to the Republican candidates who have been nominated for the Legislature in the senatorial interest of M. S. Quay.

A Modern Marvel.

When THE PITTSBURG TIMES took possession of its splendid building last April its publishers promised that THE TIMES would grow in excellence in the same proportion as its quarters have been enlarged. THE TIMES had already won such a proud position among the newspapers of the country that there was general curiosity to know how the promise would be redeemed. That curiosity has been most pleasantly gratified. THE TIMES has been so enlarged, and so many new features have been added, that it is everywhere cited as a marvel of modern journalism. The chief wonder is that a newspaper so complete in every respect can be sold for one cent a day, or $3.00 per year, little more than the cost of a first class weekly paper. If any of our readers are not familiar by personal inspection with the merits of THE TIMES, we advise them to send for a sample copy which will be mailed free to any address. If there is no agent for THE TIMES in your locality it will pay you to write to THE TIMES for terms to agents.

The Baker Ballot and the Voter.

Judge Yerkes, of Norristown, Pa., on Saturday gave his opinion upon the right of a voter to take a friend in the booth with him to mark the ballot. The judge says that if a man happens to forget his spectacles he cannot be deprived of his vote because he cannot see, but may call in a friend to help him. One who is unable to read may also have a friend in the booth to tell him how to mark his ballot. Or a voter may, says the judge, have a ballot marked before hand and take that in the booth and mark the one given to him by the election officers by comparison.

Covers All.

The great Columbus Blizzard Storm Coat, $10.00

The great Reciprocity Overcoat, $10.00.

The great Protective Tariff Suit $10.00.

The great Free Trade Suit, $10.00.

Children's suits and overcoats in endless variety.

MONTGOMERY & Co.
Bellefonte

Service and Worth.

We are abreast of the times and in advance of the seasons bringing in the finest stock of Fall and Winter Clothing. The dollar you spend with us goes farther, lasts longer, gets more style, more quantity, and does you more good, in service worth and wear than money spent elsewhere. Our goods and prices now waiting for your inspection will prove this.

SAMUEL LEWIN, Clothier.

Considerable Money Spent.

Considerable money was spent for straightening the street, yet the street is still crooked. The expense might have been saved, until the proper time came for it.

BLOW AT THE BAKER BALLOT.

The Supreme Court Must Now Decide as to Its Validity.

An unexpected blow was struck at the Baker ballot law Wednesday. A bill to test its validity was filed in the supreme court, and that tribunal must now render a decision in the case. The bill was filed by John B. Jackson and others, against the county of Allegheny and the board of commissioners, asking that an injunction be issued against the commissioners and their clerks, restraining them for further advertising of procuring or distributing any of the new ballots.

The bill set forth that ballots prepared as are the specimen ballots now being distributed, with the names of all the candidates upon one sheet of paper, would not conform to the requirements of the acts of 1839 and 1866. It is alleged that the cost of the ballots, as proposed, is far too great, and further, that many voters would be confounded by its immense size.

The objectors presented of ballots which they claim conform to the law and are much cheaper than the regular Baker ballot. The proposed ballots instead of being on one sheet of paper, are divided into three tickets as follows: One containing the presidential electors and addresses; the second ticket is the county ticket containing the names of the candidates in the county, and will be only a little larger than the usual county ticket, the third is the judiciary ticket, and is a very small one. The cost of printing these for the county would be $4,000, whereas the cost of printing the Baker ballots will be $20,000.

QUAY KEEPS OUT OF SIGHT.

Senator Quay is in the city but knows how to keep out of sight. Before leaving New York Friday he had a final conference with Secretary Tracy, Secretary Elkins and National Chairman Carter at the Holland House After the conference it was given out that Mr. Quay was wsll satisfied with the Harrison situation, and could not see a thing to interfere with Republican success. As a special proof of confidence in the ultimate result Mr. Quay is said to have left $5,000 with Joe Manley to put out in bets, as he wanted to make a little money this year at Democratic expense. This cheerful condition of affairs had a fine effect until Saturday morning when the published interview was confirmed that Mr. Quay had said: "I came over here to see if Harrison had a chance to win. I now know that he has not. I am going home." Then the bottom fell out of Republican confidence and there was a fearful slump.—Philadelphia *Times.*

The operations of the McKinley bill in Ohio has served to increase the profits upon capital and to decrease the earnings of labor. In other words it verifies the truth of Democratic claims that the Republicans' protective tariff system robs the many and enriches the few.

"In 1890 the 80,302 employes engaged in industrial establishments had an average annual earning $492.91. In 1891, the 99,257 employeos had an average annual earning of $470.05 a loss when compared with 1890, of $22.86 per employee.

"The coal miners in 1890 earned $363.42, while in 1891 their earnings $324.83 per employee, a loss of $38.59. If nothing the industries in which wages have increased or decreased, it is a remarkable fact that the increase in nearly every instance was in the non-protected industries, whereas the protected industries, such as mining, agricultural work, engine and boiler works stoves and iron castings, &c., are credited with a reduction in wages."

The court trials of the Homestead strikers are being held back to save the Republican ticket. They should have been put on the list several weeks ago, but the effect of the agitation would probably jeopardize the Republican prospects of success. The result, it was thought, could not be changed in this State, but in doubtful States like New York and Indiana, where there are large manufacturing districts, the anti-protection sentiment would be so strong as to elect the Democratic candidates with big majorities. The information that the trials are being held back for political purposes comes from persons close to the political throne in Allegheny county.

The great Tammany orator, Bourke Cockran claims that Cleveland's plurality in New York State will be 75,000. There is no good reason why that should not be about the figure. The party in the State was never more thoroughly united—was never more enthusiastic and determined in its purpose.

Quay went over to New York to "see about it," and left saying the jig is up with Harrison, and came back to Pennsylvania to take care of his senatorship.

THE NEWS.

Armed with a big knife, James Langdon, a desperate convict, attacked Patrick Lynch an employe at the county jail in Sunbury, Pa. Both are of powerful physique, and a desperate battle was fought. Lynch was stabbed a half dozen times, and will die.——Henry Poffenberg was struck by a small bag thrown from a train at Rahway, N. J., and died from his injuries.——Several trainmen were badly hurt in a wreck on the Reading, near Birdsboro.——A number of persons were killed by a runaway car in Huntingdon, Pa.——A collision of two freight trains on the Wabash river bridge, of the Big Four, broke the bridge span and piled two engines and a dozen cars into the water, with an engineer underneath.——John Hartnett, of Philadelphia, who pleaded guilty to the murder of his mistress, Mary Stiles, was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.——Michael Kane and wife were instantly killed by their carriage being struck by a Blue Line flyer at Chester, Pa.——A fire that started in a oil store destroyed several blocks of property in Milwaukee and caused a damage exceeding $ 0,000.——At the meeting of the Humane Society, in Philadelphia, the vote was a tie on the resolution to condemn vivisection, and the president cast the deciding vote in the affirmative.

The collapse of a false bridge caused the death of seven men and the injury of eleven others on the Great Northern road, on the Wenatchee river——Judge Blodgett, of the United States District Court, of Illinois, resigned.——Government troops sent to quell the Indian uprising near Sullivarippa were repulsed.——Five thousand bales of cotton, together with the cotton compress, were burned and damaged in Belton, Tex. Loss $165,000.——The warehousemen, packers and drivers have struck in New Orleans.——The Swansea Tinplate and Steel Company was incorporated in Chicago.——Consul Drier's remains were cremated at Fresh Pond, L. I.——Professor William Swinton died in New York.——The westbound passenger train of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway was wrecked near Phillipsburg, Mo. Several were killed and fourteen injured.——Joseph H. Delap, a New York undertaker, was arrested on the charge of stealing a casket which he had sold.——The extensive planing mills and sawmill, feed and grain mill, lumber yard and warehouse of D. W. Chandler, in Oxford, Pa., were entirely destroyed by fire, together with eight cars loaded with grain, which stood on the siding in the yards. Loss about $23,000, partially insured.

There is almost a coal famine in Northern Mexico, owing to the tremendous demand occasioned by railroad extensions and the developing of the smelting and manufacturing industries.——Anton Erpeldinger, a laborer, made an unsuccessful attempt to take his wife's life in Minneapolis. He fired two shots at Policeman Mitchell, who came to arrest him, and then sent a bullet crashing through his own brain. The tragedy is the result of an unhappy marriage.——The Lutheran Synod of Kansas, in session in Kansas City, has adopted an address urging the people of the state to oppose at the coming election candidates who favor the resubmission to a vote of the people of the prohibitory amendment.——A treaty was concluded with the Comanche, Kiowa and Apache tribes, who are to receive $2,000,000 for lands relinquished.——Bob Williams and Bob Cook became involved in a quarrel near Benham, Texas, and both used knives as arguments. Cook is dead, and Williams will die.——Emil Dreier, Danish consul to Chicago, died while aboard the steamship Heckle.——At Leiters, on the Chicago and Erie Road, a Wells-Fargo express train was wrecked by an open switch. Engineer David Frederick and Fireman John Metz were fatally injured.——A threshing engine exploded on the Drill's farm, eleven miles west of Sutner, S. D., killing one man named Lewis Hoston, whose folks live at Waverly, N. Y. Three others, from Michigan, were badly hurt.——The Sands Point Hotel on Long Island, owned by Geo. Ehret, was burned. Loss $100,000.——J. H. Wilson, a wealthy Californian, committed suicide by turning on the gas in his room at the Manhattan Hotel, Atlantic City.

TWO DAYS IN A TOMB.

Rescue of a Buried Miner From a Pocket Three by Five Feet.

After having been imprisoned for 36 hours by a fall of coal at Indian Ridge colliery of the Philadelphia and Reading Company, Stiney Klemovitch, a Polish miner was released from his perilous position.

The rescue, which had been carried on incessantly since the accident occurred, was not unattended with danger, and the driving of the mainway around the fall of coal by which means the imprisoned man was reached, was a hazardous undertaking, made so by the working of the fallen mass, and the great disadvantage in getting a proper ventilation, yet, where a life was at stake, this was nothing to the brave band of rescuers.

As fast as one gave out another only too glad took his place, and the work of rescue thus went on, when, unexpectedly, the man was reached, confined, as it were, in a living tomb, three feet high by five feet long. When found he could scarcely move and so faint he had to be dragged from his prison. He says he would rather endure death a thousand times over than his experience of the past two days.

A CAPITALIST MURDERED.

Fearful Crime in Chicago to Secure Possession of Valuable Documents.

An atrocious murder resembling in many respects the slaughter four years ago of Amos J. Snell, the millionaire, was committed at Melrose, a station on the Chicago and Northwestern Road. The victim was Ernest Kunneth, an aged German capitalist, who lived by himself, had no enemies, and bore an excellent reputation as a good citizen and warm-hearted genial man.

Kunneth always kept considerable money in the house, but none of it was touched. The murderers, for there were two of them, did not commit the crime for robbery, but to gain possession of some documents which the old man had in his possession. A box containing these papers was the only thing carried away. Kunneth had evidently been attacked when writing in his library, where his body was found bathed in blood.

MRS. HARRISON DEAD.

Peaceful End of a Long and Painful Illness.

The Stricken President Watches Every Breath.

Mrs. Harrison, the wife of the President of the United States, is dead. The brave woman, who has been making a fight against that dread disease—consumption—which challenged the admiration of the world and won the sympathy of all her countrymen and countrywomen, finally succumbed at twenty minutes before two o'clock.

Dr Gardner had remained in the Executive Mansion all the evening, but he had not been in the sick room. At 12:45 he went in to see the patient. He found her much weaker. Her breathing was fainter, and he thought that she would hardly last more than half an hour longer. But her marvelous vitality again asserted itself. At 1:25 Mrs. Harrison was breathing at the rate of only eight respirations to the minute, and could hardly last more than fifteen minutes longer.

All of the family were in the sick-room except Dr. Scott. He had not had at any time a very vivid appreciation of what is going on. He had retired to his room before midnight. The President sat at the bedside, where he had been sitting for nine long hours, waiting for the end.

About the bed were grouped the members of his household. The trained nurse, Miss Davis, stood by the bedside, moistening the dying woman's lips at intervals, Mrs Harrison lay motionless, unconscious. Her breathing was so faint that it was hardly perceptible.

At twenty minutes of two, all the family being at the bedside, Mrs. Harrison ceased breathing. She passed away so peacefully that none could tell the moment when the last breath passed her lips. There was a peaceful look on her wan face. The President turned from the bedside in silent grief. Dr. Gardner was not in the room when the end came. He was called in a minute later, and formally confirmed the fact.

It had been Mr. Halford's intention to notify all of the Cabinet households when the end came; but, because of the lateness of the hour, it was thought best not to attempt to call them all up. Mr. Halford himself went to the telephone and called up the Attorney General. Mr. Miller asked if there was anything that he could do, but Mr. Halford responded in the negative.

At two o'clock the President came into the executive office to send some telegraph messages. The other members of the family went to their rooms to get some rest, and the President too, retired for a short time. Mrs. McKee has borne the strain of nursing her mother like a heroine, but she is worn and weak. The President, too, is nearly worn out. He is very nervous from anxiety and loss of sleep. Many telegrams of condolence are in the White House, but they were not shown to the President.

The room in which Mrs. Harrison died is in the extreme southwest of the second story of the White House. The wide corridor which runs east and west through the building leads to the chamber, but the room has been practically cut off from the official end of the building. The room was Mrs. Harrison's preference of all the rooms in the house though when she took possession it was perhaps the shabbiest. It had been in this room that President Garfield had spent so many weary weeks of pain and suffering, and it had been somewhat abandoned by the succeeding inmates of the Executive Mansion, on account of the painful associations. But Mrs. Harrison chose it for its two large windows and the rare view it afforded of the river and the Virginia hills beyond.

Perhaps another reason lay in her devotion to the traditions of the White House. Until President Garfield's time it had been selected by the wife of every president, and Mrs. Harrison, in choosing that room, simply returned to earlier customs. Her own living-room, Mrs. Harrison endowed it with her own individuality. It was decorated in her own favorite color, blue, and on the walls were some of her own pictures. The wallpaper is of blue and silver; all the woodwork was finished in blue, and in the carpet on the floor blue tints predominated. The room has been frequently photographed for the White House views, which are sold everywhere, but it differs at present from the current photographs, in that the huge bedstead has been removed, and in its stead two small brass bedsteads have been placed.

Some light wicker rocking-stools and an easy chair or two also supplanted some of the heavier furniture which is shown in the pictures. A large fire-place gives a bright, cheery fire, though the warmth of the room is more reliably assured by registers in the walls.

President Harrison's room adjoins his wife's on the east. While she was awake he was almost constantly at her bedside, only slipping to his room when she slept for a few moments' rest.

The Funeral.

Funeral services over the remains of Mrs. Harrison took place at the White House. They were beautiful and impressive, but were chiefly characterized by the simplicity which was so dear to her heart.

Except ng the sable rosette of crepe at the doorway, there was no sign of mourning about the exterior of the mansion. Police guards were stationed at the gates to keep back the throng of people who gathered to the number of several thousands on the sidewalks bordering the northern lawn.

The floral tributes to the memory of the dead were very numerous and of rare beauty. At the head of the cask was a large and most beautiful floral crown made of white carnations, violets and roses, resting upon a base covered with ivy. At the foot had been placed a large wreath edcrowned cross of purple violets. There was also at the head a large wreath of white and pink roses and palm leaves, the tributes of the clerks in the executive office and at the foot another wreath made up of chrysanthemums, orchids and scarlet roses. Wreaths and garlands of beautiful and fragrant flowers surrounded the casket an every side in such quantities that it had the appearance of lightly resting upon a mound of blossoms.

In the Green Room, adjoining and to enter into the East Room, were stationed the boys of the choir of St. John's Episcopal Church, looking like cherubs disguised in their white robes. There were 15 sopranos, including Miss Louise Moeller; 5 altos, including Miss Ruth Thompson; 4 tenors, 5 basses, the precentor, William H. Daniel; the organist, John Theophile, and assistant, D. B MacLeod.

The reason for the inclusion of this Episcopal choral music in the simple Presbyterian service is touching. It was a feature in the service at the funeral of Mrs. Tracy (held in the East Room about two years ago), and Mrs. Harrison was so much impressed by it and struck by the beautiful hymn "Lead, Kindly Light," that she caused this hymn to be sung and played at the White House at least once nearly every Sabbath. Because it was so dear to her the hymn was chosen for her funeral service to be sung by the same sweet youthful voices that had first attracted her attention to it.

As the bell in the hall struck the hour of 10 o'clock the honorary pall-bearers quietly entered the East Room and were seated.

The active pall-bearers, comprising eight of the White House ushers and messengers, ranged themselves in the main hallway just outside the open doors of the East Room. When the family were seated Rev. Dr. Hamlin, the President's pastor, advanced, and in a low voice repeated a few passages from the Scriptures, beginning: "In my Father's house are many mansions," and including several verses from the Psalms. He closed with the Lord's Prayer, which was repeated with him by almost every person in the room. Then the Rev. Dr. Bartlett, of the New York-Avenue Presbyterian Church, who was formerly Mrs. Harrison's pastor at Indianapolis, took up the Scriptures, and in a melodious voice read a number of passages from the Old and New Testament and the Psalms, which had been selected with taste and sensibility to suit the occasion.

As he came to the end of the low prelude of the organ was heard and the swelling voices of the choir chanted the hymn "I Heard the Voice of Jesus Say." As the concealed voices sang the glorious words had shrouded the sun rolled away and a flood of light filled the room with a soft radiance. "Let us pray," said Dr. Hamlin, and all hands were bowed as the pastor lifted up his voice in invocation to the Lord. As the pastor said "Amen" once more the choir was heard, this time singing Cardinal Newman's beautiful hymn "Lead, Kindly Light." The solemn hush that followed was broken by the entrance of the undertaker and his assistant who removed the floral tributes from the casket. Everybody rose, the bearers advanced and took their places.

Preceded by the two official clergymen and the honorary pall-bearers, the casket borne by the White House attendents and laden with beautiful wreaths of white roses, narcissus and a leaf of palm, which gently waved and bowed to the soft breezes, emerged through the portals of the President's home, and as it came into view the throngs on Pennsylvania avenue, opposite the mansion, stood in mute silence and with uncovered heads. As the remains were carried across the broad portico the pall-bearers formed into two lines, while the body was placed in the hearse, which, drawn by two black horses, had been driven under the porte cochere. As soon as the services were over the hearse was driven out into the semi-circle driveway leading to the street, and the carriages for the ministers, President and family and Cabinet were quickly moved up, and as each one received its load it took up position in line behind the hearse.

There was little delay, and immediately the long procession of carriages was moving out of the White House grounds into the broad Pennsylvania avenue on the way to the station.

About 2,000 persons had congregated at the station, but perfect order was preserved by a squad of police and there was an entire absence of any pushing or undue curiosity on the part of anyone, all seemed to respect the President's wishes to privacy. The remains were at once taken from the hearse and removed to the compartment car Ehroy, and placed in a handsome red cedar case, with polished brass handles.

The attendants from the White House and the undertaker will watch over the body while the train is on its sad journey.

The car, which had been switched on a side-track, was then run out of the station and placed at the head of the train and next to the car Wild West, which the President, Mr. and Mrs. McKee, Russell Harrison and wife and Mrs. Dimmock occupied. Behind this car was the second Ideal, containing Lieutenant Parker and Mrs. Parker, Dr. Scott, Mrs. Newcomer, Mr. Halford, Mr. and Mrs. J. V. L. Findlay and Mr. and Mrs. George W. Boyd. In the Narcissus were Secretary Foster and Mrs. Foster. Attorney General Miller and Mrs. Miller, Postmaster General Wanamaker, Mrs. Wilmerding, Secretary Noble and Mrs. Noble and Secretary and Mrs. Rusk. The other cars composing the train were the compartment car Esperenza and the dining car Continental. Mr. Geo. W. Boyd was in charge of the train. As the hands of the large clock in the station pointed to 11.40 o'clock the wheels of the train began slowly to move, then quickened, and the President and his sorrowing party had begun their journey Westward.

HUNDREDS DROWNED.

Accounts Received of the Losses by Storm and Flood in Sardinia.

A dispatch from London, Eng., says: The late advices from Cagliari give an appalling account of the terrible storm and flood in Sardinia on Thursday and Friday last, a calamity in which hundreds of lives were lost, and hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property was destroyed. The plain of Campidano, for fifteen miles north of Cagliari was affected. The plain stretches from Cagliari to Crestano, a distance of fifty-nine miles, and is an important vine and olive growing center.

As the darkness of night came on on Thursday the cyclone burst upon the plain with full force. Incessant flashes of lightning and heavy peals of thunder accompanied the shrieking of the wind, while loud subterranean rumblings added their terrors to the storm. Rain fell in torrents, and all the lowlands were flooded in a very short time. The river Mannu and other streams intersecting the district soon overflowed their banks, inundating an area of fifteen square kilometres. Among the villages invaded by the waters were Decimomannu, Assemini, Elmas, Samatzai, Sarsprate, and Brazali, with a total population of 6,000 souls.

Scores of dwellings and barns were demolished by the raging flood and hundreds of people who had sought refuge on the roofs of buildings were drowned. In most of the villages named there were many huts built of mud, which collapsed in a few moments. Other huts, made of reeds and straw, floated with the current, forming rafts to which many peasants clung during the night until they were rescued.

On Friday morning, the work of rescue was begun in earnest. Dozens of persons were then found huddled together on elevations of land and in the upper parts of the houses that were still standing. Many of the people were half dead from terror and exposure. The buildings still standing were found to be seriously damaged.

Survivors say that the whole night long the air was filled with the shrieks of drowning human beings and the terrified cries of the people and cattle, mingled with the ceaseless din of alarm bells that were ringing in the neighboring villages. Dozens of lives were saved by soldiers. One hundred bodies have been recovered at Sinsprate alone. The total death roll must reach several hundreds and an immense number of cattle and other live stock perished.

DOUBLE HANGING.

A Public Execution in North Carolina Witnessed by 10,000 People.

Charles Reynolds and Judge Merriman Henden, negroes, were hanged in public at Greensboro, N. C., for the murder of Solathiel Swaine, a white man, eighty years old. Swaine lived in the suburbs of the town and was supposed to have a large sum of money. the negroes broke into his house, crushed in his skull with repeated blows of an axe and plundered the premises.

Their arrest and trial followed quickly, and they confessed their crime. Had they sought a new trial or a commutation of sentence they would have been lynched. Reynolds however seemed anxious to be hanged and asked for a public execution, saying he wanted to have as many people present as possible.

The request was granted and about ten thousand people came from five counties to see the hanging. Half of them were negroes and there were many women in the crowd. The gallows was placed so that all could easily witness its work. The prisoners, both nervous and frightened, but professing converson and an assurance that the noose would land them in heaven, were marched on the drop under a military guard.

Reynolds, who was only eighteen years old, made a speech from the gallows confessing his crime. He said he was drunk when he committed it.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

RACE horses valued at $40,000 were killed in a freight wreck near Dallas, Texas.

AN explosion of a sky rocket at a political meeting in St. Louis injured 14 persons.

TWO young sons of J. H. McNamara, of Des Moines, Iowa, were run over and killed by an electric motor.

AN explosion of 75 pounds of dynamite on a Government dredge boat, six miles from Chattanooga, Tenn., killed Charles S. Senns, a laborer.

A SLIGHT earthquake, lasting 50 seconds, shook part of Niagara county, New York, including Buffalo. In some houses crockery was shaken off the shelves and broken.

MANY children were injured by the collapse of a platform 15 feet high in a hall in West Winsted, Conn., on which Columbus Day exercises were being rehearsed.

WHILE shooting at a target at her home in Millvale, a suburb of Pittsburg, 12-year-old Annie Miller hit Frank Stuart with a bullet, inflicting a wound which may prove fatal.

AN explosion of an oil tank at Camden, Indiana when the oil from a new gusher was turned on, injured Jacob Listenfelt, A. M. Hyatt, J. C. Graves, Charles Wood and A. B. Walker.

TWO boilers in the rolling mill of the Burgess Iron and Steel Company, of Portsmouth, Ohio, exploded, killing Richard Fleming and George Bessler. Twelve other workmen were seriously injured.

THE body of Samuel Flack, agent of the United Oil Company of Baltimore, was found in his rooms at Allegheny. Death evidently occurred several days ago and the case is shrouded in mystery.

AN accident on the Sugar Run Railroad, 12 miles from Bradford, Penn., caused the death of Antonio Carlotta and Michael Bizzo. The men lost control of a hand-car loaded with ties on a steep grade.

WHILE workmen were repairing a wall in the sluice-way of a mill at Seneca Falls, New York, the wall fell, killing the contractor, George Siegfried, aged 57; Michael Mansell, aged 55, and Michael Conroy, age 52. Patrick Martin and Patrick Conroy were so badly injured that they died while being taken to the hospital. Two others were injured slightly.

THROUGH the absent-mindedness of Brakeman John Ryan, employed at the Colby Mine, Bessemer, Michigan, 18 men were seriously injured. The men were going down to their work at a depth of nearly 800 feet. The cage descended rapidly, and when the rope was nearly all paid out and Ryan made no effort to slacken speed, a fellow brakeman shouted to him to apply the brakes. Ryan became confused and threw the brake lever wide open, letting the cage drop to the bottom of the shaft. He then fled to the woods. Out of 19 men in the cage only one escaped uninjured, and it is thought four of them will die.

WORK AND WORKERS.

FOUR non-union men employed by the Carnegie Steel Company, in Homestead, were assaulted by unknown men while on their way home from the mill.

IT is reported from Denver that there is little likelihood of the strike of trainmen on the Denver and Rio Grande road spreading to other divisions as the strike is considered ill-advised. The telegraph operators of the road are said to be considering making a demand for an increase of wages.

A MEETING of employees of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railroad was held at Cleburn, Texas, to consider the strike of telegraph operators. It is said the meeting advised the operators that the strike was not advisable, and that they should return to work. The company is said to be engaging new operators to take the place of the strikers.

THE telegraph operators on the Missouri Pacific Railroad have demanded an increase of pay. There was a conference between the officials of the road and a committee of operators, and at its conclusion it was said that the matter had been laid before Jay Gould. The increase demanded by the men amount to $60,000 a year, and General Manager Clarke says he recommended an increase of $28,000.

THE Census bulletin for Boston shows 7915 manufacturing establishments in 1890, employing 90,198 hands and producing material valued at $328,101,663. The following are given as the percentages of increase over 1885: Number of establishments reported, 91.15; capital invested, 111.57; number of hands employed, 44.35; wages paid, 110.47; cost of material used, 94.50; value of product at works, 53.49.

A VERDICT in favor of Thomas Buchanan, a contractor, against the members of the Builder's exchange of Pittsburg, was rendered by a jury in that city, damages being assessed at $300. It was developed during the trial that the Builder's Exchange passed resolutions to the effect that none of its members should sell materials to anyone not a member of the organization, and that the three defendants in particular were active in influencing others not to have any dealings with contractors who made eight hours a day's work and who paid more than the members of the Exchange for the same work.

THERE was a brief strike of telegraph operators on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, but after twelve hours of idleness the men were ordered to return to work by D. G. Ramsey, Grand Chief of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, who declared that the order to strike was a bogus message. The operators on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Road struck on Sunday for an advance in wages, from $50 to $60 a month, twelve hours for a day's work and extra pay for overtime. The road is leased to the Santa Fe and a message was sent over the wires, signed by Ramsey, calling out all operators on the Santa Fe system. It was soon found that this message was sent from Dodge City, Kansas, as a joke, by an operator named Jounson. As soon as Grand Chief Ramsey could be found the strike was called off. The operators on the Gulf Road continue on strike, however.

SHOT AT FROM AMBUSH.

Experience of One of the Government's Ethnological Experts.

Dr. C. L. Hodgkins, first assistant in the ethnological department of the Columbian Exposition is stopping at Guthrie, Okla., recruiting from a wound he received while attending to his duties in the Indian reservations in the Osage nations. Dr. Hodgkins had an experience that all but cost him his life. The tribe was engaged in a ghost dance and received him in a very ugly spirit, believing him to be a Government spy and finally ordered him to leave. About two weeks ago as he was riding on horseback, dusk came on when he was yet six miles from camp. The trail led through some bush, in passing through which he heard the report of a gun close by and felt a stinging sensation in his right thigh.

He knew he was shot and purposely tumbled off his horse and rolled over in the bushes as if dead. Drawing his revolver he lay there a long time waiting for the appearance of his would-be assassin, but to no purpose.

The ball was a "44" had passed through the fleshy part of his thigh near an artery and bled profusely. By knotting his handkerchief he arranged a compress above the wound to stop the flow of blood and walked the six miles to camp, his horse having gone off and left him. The Indians are very sullen and defiant in regard to this matter and undoubtly would make serious trouble if any attempt should be made to arrest any one.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned from Various Parts of the State.

THE meeting of the State Board of Agriculture at Indiana adjourned to meet in Harrisburg in January.

LILLIE LIPPINCOTT, whose home is in Camden, died in Pittsburg from an overdose of laudanum.

AN Italian bootblack at Allentown has small-pox. The house he lived in and its thirty inhabitants have been quarantined.

PETER ANDROLSKY was shut in a chamber of Indian Ridge Colliery, Shenandoah, by a fall of coal, and thousands of tons of debris must be removed before he can be reached.

J. S. HEAGY, whose parents live a Lancaster, blew his brains out on a train when it arrived at Beatty station, where his bride was awaiting him.

R. B. PETTY, attorney for Sheriff McCleary of Allegheny, asked that D. R. Jones, a Homestead attorney, be summoned for making an incendiary speech to strikers.

EX-GOVERNOR HOYT had another attack of paralysis at his home at Wilkes-Barre, and there are no hope of his recovery.

WILLIAM STARR was killed and David Ulinger fatally injured by the fall of a clay bank which they were undermining at Lancaster.

THE annexation of the borough of South Chester to Chester is again being urged.

ELEVEN-year-old Willie Goynt was smothered to death in a culm pile at Scranton.

A DISASTROUS conflagration, owing to the scarcity of water in Altoona, was only averted by the Pennsylvania Railroad turning over the use of its storage reservoirs to the city.

THE harness shop of David Fisher, on Main Street, Pine Grove was robbed of over $100 worth of harness supplies.

A RAILROAD from Middletown to Steelton to connect with the Philadelphia & Reading at the latter point, will be constructed by a private corporations.

JOHN FOREST, a laborer, died at his home in Brock Haven from the effects of being struck in the head by a falling derrick at the Mullen quiarie, Brad ewater.

CHARLES EDSALL, a Pennsylvania Railroad switchman, aged 25, was run over and killed while working in the yards at Williamsport.

THOMAS MCGRAIL, Patrick Golden, Frederick Weichel and James Kelly, the Scranton Councilmen accused of soliciting bribes from a candidate for City Engineer, were formally pronounced not guilty by a jury, after the defendants had agreed to pay the costs. There had previously been two disagreements in the case.

SEVENTY-three years ago the first Sunday school was instituted in Allentown. The event was celebrated in connection with the laying of the corner-stone of the new Presbyterian chapel. The services were conducted by the pastor of the church, Rev. J. F. Pollock, assisted by several local divines.

THE drought in the Lehigh, Susquehanna and Schuylkill Valleys has brought many of the towns to the verge of a water famine and is closing up the mines in the Lehigh, Wyoming and Schuylkill districts. Philadelphia is also in some danger unless economy is practised in the consumption of water.

THIRTY-FIVE men working at the Lehigh Car Works struck, claiming that in a contract under way, they can make only $1.75 a day, whereas they formerly made $2.50 a day.

THERE are indications that the 8,000 river miners on strike in the Pittsburg district, will soon resume work at the operators terms.

AT a meeting of the Beaver Falls Borough Council protection was offered Carnegie, Phipps & Co., if the firm will resume work at its mills.

TWENTY-EIGHT Pittsburg iron firms were indicted in the United States Court, for obstructing the Allegheny by dumping refuse therein.

THE Pennsylvania Farmer's Alliance and Industrial Union met in third annual convention in Williamsport.

BY the premature explosion of a blast in a cut at Rock Glen, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, Anthony Girard was instantly killed, and Frank Passiolo and Vincent Correllose fatally injured.

THOMAS HUGHES and Michael Coleman were convicted at Pittsburg of robbing five post offices. The cases will be appealed to have the question of the admissibility of a convicted accomplice's testimony decided.

THE reign of terror at Homestead continues and citizens are discussing a proposition to ask the Governor to return the troops to preserve the peace.

ALL the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company collieries have been shut down indefinitely and work was begun overhauling the Mahanoy Plane machinery. It will be several weeks before all the mines are operated again. This order was issued so as to give the railroad people a chance to brake the freight blockade to which is attributed the recent costly wrecks and also because most of the collieries are short of water and the supply needed for steam purposes had to be hauled a score or more of miles.

MRS. PETER STAUFFER of Greensburg while her house was on fire, threw her 5-year-old boy out of a window and jumped after him. Both were fatally injured and the baby, which was forgotten, was burned to death.

THE Board of Pardons having refused to commute the sentence of murderer Keck the death watch has been set upon him.

EDWARD WOOD, a young Philadelphia student of electricity at Pittsburg, received a fatal shock while on a electric light pole.

THE State Board of Agriculture met at Indiana. A number of papers were read and Governor Pattison delivered an address.

DURING a small fire in a leather warehouse in Pittsburg, thirteen firemen, including Chiefs Steele and Coats were overcome by smoke in the cellar and rescued with difficulty.

FOUNDER'S DAY at Lafayette was celebrated by an address of Rev. Dr. William C. Cattell, the former president of the college, on the life and deeds of Ario Pardee, the founder of the Pardee Scientific Department.

A BAND of kidnappers have been carrying off the pretty girls in Austrian-Galicia and selling them to Turks for the harems.

FOUR PERISHED.

An Entire Family Burned to Death at Cleveland, O.

A fire, so palling in result, occurred at 1.30 o'clock A. M. in a two story frame building at Central avenue and Harriett street, Cleveland, Ohio. An entire family, consisting of a father, mother and two little boys, perished.

The building was owned by F. J. Vacha, and was a residence and storerooms combined. In half of the lower portion of the building was a saloon owned by James Shannon and John McGinty. Shannon and his family lived in the upper section of the building. They were the ones that perished. The cause of the fire could not be ascertained, but it was believed to have originated in the saloon. The family it is said, used the large front room as a sleeping apartment. They were all probably overcome by smoke before the situation was realized.

The front part of the building was completely destroyed, and the four bodies were buried in the burned timbers. Shannon was 38 years old, and his wife was 32. The eldest boy, James R., was six years old, and John, the youngest, 4 years. Shannon's sister-in-law, Miss Sarah McGinty, lived with them, but attended a dance and had not returned when the fire occurred. Her life was thus probably saved. Shannon's business partner John McGinty, was his brother-in-law. He was at the scene of the fire and almost frantic with grief.

TROUBLE AT HOMESTEAD.

Non-Union Men Attacked—Lawlessness on the Increase.

The reign of lawlessness is increasing. Two non-union men, D. W. Fyck and John Homer, were attacked on Dick on street by a body of strikers. Fyck, who was knocked down, drew his revolver and fired at his assailants, the bullet striking a boy named Clark in the leg, inflicting a painful wound. Fyck was arrested, and is now in jail. The belief of the people here is that the situation has resumed a serious aspect, and unless Sheriff McCleary sends enough deputies to preserve the peace, steps of some kind will be taken by the citizens to save the town from the lawless element.

Thomas J. Crawford, president of the advisory board, and also other members of the board, have been using extra efforts to find out who are engaged in the many lawless acts, and it resulted in the residence of Mr. Crawford being stoned and his wife badly frightened.

Frank Milliken, who drives a wagon for Schuchman & Co., was waylaid on Eighth avenue about eleven o'clock the other night, and his face was badly disfigured. He failed to recognize his assailants in the dark. Milliken has been moving non-union men to different parts of the town, which was doubtless the cause of the beating he received.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN, ETC.		
FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat.	$ 5 00	@ $ 5 10
High Grade Extra	4 00	4 40
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	70¼	73½
CORN—No. 2 White	45½	48½
Yellow	45	48
Ear Yellow per bri	2 00	2 10
OATS—Southern & Penn.	35	39
Western White	35	39
Mixed	34	36
RYE—No. 2	62	63
HAY—Choice Timothy	14 50	15 00
Good to Prime	14 25	14 75
STRAW—Rye in car lds.	12 50	13 00
Wheat Blocks	6 00	7 00
Oat Blocks	8 00	8 50
CANNED GOODS.		
TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3	90	@ $ 95
No. 2	70	72½
PEAS—Standards	1 10	1 20
Seconds		90
CORN—Dry Pack		1 10
Moist		1 00
HIDES.		
CITY STEERS	$ 8¼	@ $ 8¾
City Cows	4½	5
Southern No. 2	3½	3¾
POTATOES & VEGETABLES.		
POTATOES—New Irish	$ 60	@ $ 68
Va. Yellow	1 40	1 75
Yams	1 00	1 25
ONIONS	65	70
PROVISIONS.		
HOGS PRODUCTS—shlds.	$ 7	@ $ 8
Clear rib sides	8	8¼
Bacon sides		10
Hams	12	12½
Mess Pork, per bar		13 50
LARD—Crude		9
Best refined		9¾
BUTTER.		
BUTTER—Fine Crmy	$ 25	@ $ 27
Under fine	23	24
Roll	18	19
CHEESE.		
CHEESE—N.Y. Factory	$ 11¾	@ $ 11¾
N. Y. flats	11¾	11¾
Skim Cheese	7	9
EGGS.		
EGGS—State	$ 23	@ $ 24
North Carolina	21	22
POULTRY.		
CHICKENS—Hens	$ 9	@ $ 10
Old Roosters	25	30
Ducks, per lb	9	10
TOBACCO.		
TOBACCO—Md. Infer's.	$ 1 50	@ $ 1 50
Sound common	3 00	4 00
Middling	6 00	8 00
Fancy	12 00	13 00
LIVE STOCK.		
BEEF—Best Beeves	$ 4 25	@ $ 4 50
Good to Fair	3 80	4 25
SHEEP	4 00	4 25
Hogs	5 50	5 90
FURS AND SKINS.		
MUSKRAT	$ 10	@ $ 11
Raccoon	40	45
Red Fox	—	1 00
Skunk Black	—	80
Opossum	23	23
Mink	—	80
Otter	—	6 00

NEW YORK.

FLOUR—Southern	$ 3 15	@ $ 4 60
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	75¾	76¼
RYE—Western	59	60
CORN—No. 2	50¾	50¾
OATS—No. 3	35	37½
BUTTER—State	22	25½
EGGS—State	21¾	21½
CHEESE—State	7¾	10½

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern	$ 3 60	@ $ 4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	72¾	73
CORN—No. 3	48¾	49
OATS—No 2	39	39½
BUTTER—State	26	29
EGGS—Penn. fst	22½	23

COLUMBIA.

BY P. S. GILMORE.

Columbia! First and fairest gem
On nature's brow—a diadem,
Whose lustre bright as heavenly star,
The light of freedom sheds afar.
Like Noah's ark, a God-sent bark,
In search of land through day and dark,
First found thee held by nature's child,
The red man in his wigwam wild.

Columbia! Soon the tidings spread
Of what Columbus saw and said;
The eyes of man they turned to thee,
The new land, rising from the sea;
Each spread his sail before the gale,
To verify the wondrous tale,
And thus begin what was to be
The hope and home of liberty.

Columbia! See what thou art now,
A crown of stars on nature's brow;
With fields of gold and teeming marts,
With fifty million loving hearts,
Who cling to thee from sea to sea
To guard thy peace and liberty;
Who, man to man, shall ere be just,
And in the Lord place all their trust.

Columbia! Lift thine eyes on high,
See Him who dwells in yonder sky,
The King of Glory on His throne,
Who looks on all, for all's His own.
Our earthly gain would be in vain,
A home in heaven to attain,
If with our hearts we did not pay
Our debt to Him. Then let us pray.

At morn, at noon, at eventide,
Oh, Lord! be ever at our side,
That we Thy voice may always hear,
And feel that Thou art ever near.
In mercy spare from grief and care
The nation, bowed in fervent prayer,
Who ask with reverent love and awe,
God bless and save America!

MY FIRST PATIENT.

I had been in my new lodgings for a week. A week that had dragged itself along in an endless series of days, every one bringing to me the dreams and the hopes of an entire lifetime. Over the glass door of my neat little apartment the white door-plate, with which it is customary to announce the office of a practicing physician, had shone for a week. For the same length of time my little reception and consultation-room had waited with its dark curtains and straight-backed chairs for the patients who were to come to seek the advice and help of Dr. Max Erhardt. After all, I had no cause to wonder that my room remained so empty in the first days, for the neighborhood had first to get accustomed to my name, and to the fact that they could find good medical advice in their near vicinity. All this I said to myself comfortingly at that time. When, by good fortune, I should be able to heal only one patient, then the situation would quickly change. My reputation would increase, and soon the rush of people to my consultation-room would proclaim my success. I should soon go about in a pretty, little carriage, with a dark, brown horse, driven by a respectable coachman; then, indeed, then——

At last, a thought which completely overpowered me came to my mind. I was again in spirit with my Cousin Marie, who certainly would make the prettiest of doctor's wives that one could imagine. I loved my fair cousin. As a boy, I had shown her every little chivalrous service which in either house or garden is demanded of the stronger comrade. As a junior in school, I had inscribed my first poem to her; and as senior, I had badly injured my voice, which was just then turning to baritone, by singing incessantly of "the flaxen-haired girl." When I returned home, after passing the first examination, the first thing of all that the student noticed was that "the flaxen-haired girl" had come to love him as completely as he loved her, but neither said anything on that subject. My University period passed by. All the time I worked earnestly, and whenever I had undergone the tedious struggle of examinations victoriously, Marie's dear eyes seemed to express her lively interest in the successful accomplishment of all my endeavors. And when Cousin Marie greeted me upon my return, said softly, "Herr Doctor Erhardt," I looked deep into her dear eyes and said more softly, "Frau Doctor Erhardt." Then I saw a bright blush come over her face, as she turned hastily toward the window-seat.

Now and then, during the next few days, I had opportunity to speak to Marie of all the castles in Spain which a young physician could build in his empty dwelling; but I dared not inform her of my dream in regard to the future doctor's wife. There lay in the blue eyes of my dearest an expression which kept back my words, even when they almost found utterance. I had no doubt that Marie would eventually be my wife, but it seemed as if a lack of confidence in my ability as a physician lay in her glance. That increased my pride, and induced me to remain silent and await the time when the report of my first professional achievement would proclaim my ability to Marie.

With my thoughts absorbed in all these things, I sat on the afternoon of a dreary November day in my consultation-room, and at first failed to notice a faint ring at my bell. Then I arose to open the door myself, as I had sent my errand-boy to market.

I confess that during the few steps which were necessary to bring me to the door, a flood of strange thoughts came over me. A caller was seeking my help. Very likely it was a patient of high birth, and I should certainly receive a rich reward and fame, and—I was already married to dear Marie. I opened the door. In the half-dark of the late August day stood a poorly-clad woman before me. Out of her haggard and charcoal-blackened face looked a pair of great, dark eyes beseechingly at me.

"Doctor," said the woman in a trembling voice, "Doctor, be merciful, O please. My little Marie is so sick."

The name atoned for the woman's unpromising appearance, which coincided badly with my latest dreams.

"Who are you? Who sent you to me?" asked.

"No one," the woman answered quickly and in a low voice. "O Doctor, do come! I have been carrying coal all day from the wagon into a house near by. I live over there in the courtyard. My child has been sick since yesterday. I found her so much worse that I came to you at once."

I hesitated somewhat; the disenchantment was so great.

The woman wiped her face with her blackened hand.

It was a face which already showed many furrows caused by sorrow and trials.

"I should have gone for the charity physician," she said, wearily, "but your servant, Doctor, is a child of the shoemaker in our courtyard, and he has told everyone that you are such a good man. Oh, do help my little girl!"

I decided to go with the woman. After all, one is a man, and most of all is he a man who has learned to do his duty. So I went with her, after I had gathered together the necessary instruments with a pomposity which astonished and half shamed even myself.

Across the street we took our course, into a great courtyard lying behind a row of houses. Then she led me up five flights of stairs, each one darker and steeper than the last, and finally through a badly-fitting door into a little room with slanting ceiling and very little windows. On a miserable but neatly-arranged bed lay a child of perhaps fourteen months. Her limbs were fever-heated, and her eyes were wandering and inexpressive.

The woman bent down to the bedside. "She does not know me! She does not know me!" she moaned.

The child coughed; it was a croupous cough of the worst sort. I tore a leaf from my book, and wrote my first prescription as a practicing physician.

"To the nearest apothecary," I said.

The woman looked at me, embarrassed.

"Can I take it to the one in the Konigstrasse?" she said.

"No, no," I cried. "it requires the greatest haste; why will you not go to the apothecary in this street?"

The woman reddened perceptibly, in spite of the charcoal dust. Finally she stammered, "The apothecary in the Konigstrasse knows me; I carry coal there, and he will perhaps— I have no money."

A heavy tear dropped on the paper in her hand.

"These people, who can pay no physician and no druggist," said I, angrily, but inaudibly. I took out some money, and said aloud, "There, take that, and go quickly."

The woman kissed the hand of her child, and then, before I could stop her, she kissed mine also, and hastened away. I looked around the room for a seat. A rickety chair, a red chest, an old table, some miserable dishes on a poor, cold oven, which occupied the place of a hearth, comprised all the furniture. Hanging on the wall in a corner was a threadbare woolen garment, and also a child's cloak and a little hat with a ribbon around it a finger's-breadth wide; on a bracket hanging next to the little window was a withered myrtle tree, a red geranium, and a hymn-book, with disgusting yellow edges. That was everything the room held.

I sat down beside the little girl. She was apparently well cared for. Her limbs were round and pretty, her golden hair was soft and curly. She was unconscious; her blue eyes stared straight before her, as if she was looking into the far, unknown distance. The room was cold. I went to the oven and found only some splinters of wood.

There were so few that I did not attempt to build a fire. I sat down and waited for the woman and the medicine. Ever and anon my glance would wander around the miserable room. Here was a poor, hardworking woman, who carried charcoal on the street, while her child lay in want and sickness, and yet she loved her baby tenderly.

Suddenly the thought shot through me that I could not save the child. I had been called too late. I had not resolution enough to try any doubtful energetic effort to save her, to snatch her from the arms of Death. My heart was heavy. I sprang to the door and listened for the footsteps of the mother. She came finally; my reproachful look met her downcast one. "There were so many people in the store. A woman like myself did not dare to press forward."

An hour of torment went by. The medicine availed nothing. Little Marie could not swallow it. An operation on the throat was of no use. The child died, died before my eyes on the bosom of the mother, bowed down by her grief.

She finally looked up in a terrified manner; a tear had fallen on her hand, but she had not wept.

"You are weeping, doctor," she said, softly. "Ah, don't weep, sir, you will stand before many a sick bed as you have stood here, where the Lord will not help."

She looked fixedly at the little corpse. "I have loved her very dearly. I have done for her what I could in my poverty. Whenever I came home from my work I found her so pretty, so charming! For hours she would lie in bed or on the floor and play with almost nothing, and she laughed for joy when I came home. God has taken her from me. He loves her more than I do, but, oh, I shall be so lonesome!"

I pressed the woman's hand, but could not speak. I dropped some money on the table, and silently went out. At home I laid my instrument case away, and sat down disheartened. I could eat no supper. I went to bed and tried to get to sleep. But the picture of the gloomy attic, of the dead child, of the submissive and patient woman, kept me less from sleep than the tormenting self-reproach with which I thought over everything that I had done. My first atient! I simply groaned, and then the words of the poor woman came to me again: "Don't weep, doctor, you will stand before many a sick bed as you have stood here where the Lord will not help."

I had been summoned too late; I had not been able to save the child. "You will stand before many a sick bed as you have stood here." I laid my face in the pillow. It was a terrible night; the torturing thoughts which made me so restless were very different from the pleasant dreams which had encouraged me in both my waking and my sleeping hours.

Early on the following day an old college friend came, who had sought me on his way through the city. He dragged me over the crowded streets, into the Museums, into all sorts of restaurants. He complained of my taciturnity. I feigned a headache and escaped the necessity of having to see a sensational play at the Court Theatre. Tired and worn out, I went at last to my own room. On my way there I passed the window of a brightly-lighted flower-shop. I walked in and bought a costly, white camelia and some sweet-smelling violets. I went up the five flights to the room of the poor woman. I found the door unlocked. It was faintly lighted, and a little coffin stood in the middle of the room. In it lay the child dressed in a white gown. The ribbon on the hat on the wall had been made into two little bows, the myrtle wreath lay on the blonde hair, and the geranium was laid upon her breast. On the table stood a lamp, and the open song-book lay near by it.

I laid the beautiful white flowers in the little, motionless hand, and put the bouquet of violets on the quiet breast; then I looked at the open book. The page was turned at an old song which I had learned at school, and had soon forgotten.

I laid the book away, sighing. The words which I had read, the awful stillness, the peacefully-resting child, oppressed my heart; I went home, after asking in the house for the hour of the interment.

I went to bed early. I was very tired and all disquiet left me. And as if called forth by a strange power, the words of an ardent prayer flowed over my lips; the prayer that God might bless me in my difficult position, and might change my conceited assurance in my own skill into a submissive trust in His protection, whenever my little knowledge and my earnest wishes would not avail; that I might hope for God's comfort at all sick beds, where I must, as on yesterday, stand helpless.

Early in the morning I awaited the little coffin in the courtyard. A man bore it; the mother, in her poor, black clothing, followed. She pressed my hand and gave me a thankful look when she saw that I joined the little procession. The way was not long; the streets were almost empty; the air was very mild for November. As the iron gate of the burial-ground opened, the weeping woman dropped her head upon her breast. Beside the open grave stood the clergyman.

"I have made it my duty, as long as my strength lasts, to give a last blessing to all the dead of my parish," said he softly, as my astonished look met his.

Dear, kind priest, you did not suspect how the plain, homely words of blessing which you spoke over the little coffin gave comfort to the poor woman, and to myself as well!

"In God's hand everlasting rest is found."

"I know it, I know it," sobbed the woman, and she bent her pale face over the hand of the young priest.

On the evening of the same day I went to my relatives. All the older members of the family were absent. Only Cousin Marie was at home to receive me. We sat at the window and let the moonlight shine upon us, and then I told her how I had visited my first patient and what I had learned thereby of value to my calling. Marie said nothing during my confession, but suddenly I felt myself embraced by her arms. She looked at me with moist eyes.

"Look, Max!" she said. "Now you know well in what respect you failed in your profession. Thank God that you have gained this knowledge through your first patient. Now I think that you will become an able physician, who will always do good, even when his own skill shall not avail."

I kissed my cousin.

"And now, what do you mean?" I said. "Have you the courage to become the wife of such a doctor?"

She smiled in the midst of her tears, and we were betrothed at last.

Fortune willed it that on the next day I should again be called to attend a child, who was very sick with the croup. I was also fortunate enough to be able to save it. Much grace has God since then allowed to be bestowed through my hands to the sick and the poverty stricken. My profession became dearer and dearer to me. The mother of the child who had been my first patient soon moved into my house to attend to the management of the household until my dearest one became my wife. She then stayed with us as cook, until later she became nurse to our first-born daughter, Marie. She wept over the child for joy, and in thankful remembrance of the little blonde girl who had shown me what it is to be a physician.—[From the German, in Romance.

Wolf Against Eagle.

"I once witnessed a battle between an eagle and a big gray timber wolf," said Lieut. Charles E. Crittenden. "The wolf had singled out a lamb for its midday meal, but just as he was preparing to gather it in an eagle swooped down upon it. Before the bird of freedom could rise into the air with its burden the wolf attacked it viciously. For about a minute the air was full of feathers and hair, and then the combatants separated and sized each other up. The wolf came to the scratch, but I regret to say that the emblem of this great Republic showed the white feather unmistakably. Instead of coming up with that never-say-die courage with which it is accredited, it spread its wings and flew screaming way. I do not believe that a bird that a thieving wolf can chase away from a square meal is a fit emblem for the greatest nation on earth. I would rather see a game rooster on our standard."—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

King of Serpents.

The largest serpent of which any accurate measurements have been taken and noted was an anaconda which Dr. Gardner found dead and suspended to the fork of a tree during his travels in Mexico. It was dragged out into the open by two horses and was found to be thirty-seven feet in length. Inside of it were discovered the bones and flesh of a horse in a half-digested state, and there was no doubt that it had swallowed the animal whole. Dr. Gardner and other travelers say that anacondas, pythons and boas attain a length of over forty feet, but there is no recorded instance of one having been encountered longer than that which has been mentioned, though many persons have seen serpents alive which they estimate to be of considerably greater size and Chicago Locals.

ONE HUNDRED STANLEYS IN A CENTURY.

A Plea for Justice to the Early Spanish Pioneers.

The World's Columbian Exposition ought to teach us many great lessons; but the best it can teach us is justice to American history. We have two things to learn. First, that the pioneering of American history was a national achievement absolutely unique in the world's history. And second, that *one* did not do it. No other nation in any time or land has ever made such a record in sustaining heroism and endured hardship, in area of exploration, in tenacity of occupation, in conquest at once so soldierly and so humane; nor was ever a nation so ill repaid in the gratitude of its beneficiaries. And that record was the record of the Spaniard.

Justice to Spain has never become general among us. That early Spanish spirit of finding out was almost superhuman. No other mother ever bore 100 Stanleys in one century. A poor Spanish lieutenant with twenty men had pierced a continental desert and looked down into the sublimest wonder of the world, the Grand Canon of the Colorado—three full centuries before a Saxon eye ever saw it; and that was a fair but unprominent sample of the truth from Cape Horn to Colorado.

No where else has a savage world found such noble mercy at the hands of its conquerors. We have wiped the aboriginc from off his own state; the Spaniard kept him alive and improved him. The Indian throughout Spanish-America is to-day more numerous than in 1492, and is a new man. There was no politics in the Spanish-American policy. From first to last, from 1496 to 1821, it has been permanent, unchanging, all comprehensive, just, humane, manly; the only noble Indian policy of all time. And yet we have been taught to believe that the history of Spain in America was a bloody and cruel one. There were, of course, Spanish brutes, as well as other brutes, though not so commonly—and individual acts of cruelty. But the laws of Spain knew no pets, and injustice was punished. I cannot recall that England ever administered punishment for such an offense.

That later days have reversed the situation has nothing to do with the obligation of American history to do justice to the past. Why is Spain weak to-day? Why is she a drone as compared with the young giant of nations that has grown since her day in the empire she opened? Simply because she spent herself in that gigantic effort, peerless in history. She was chivalric and not commercial. England never paid any attention to the New World until it began to figure as a "business opening."—[Charles F. Lummis.

Worst Man-Eater Known.

The Calcutta Englishman contains a blood-curdling account of the doings of a man-eating leopard lately shot in the Rajshahi district in Bengal. The monster had destroyed 154 persons before he was brought down. His appetite for flesh, his ferocity, his cunning and his audacity were unexampled in the leopard tribe, and they would have done credit to a tiger.

He depopulated whole villages, for the mere terror of his name sent the inhabitants flying as soon as he had seized a solitary victim in their midst.

For miles around the people never ventured to leave their houses after nightfall until they heard he was dead, but this was no great hindrance to him. He would seize them from the verandas when they were smoking the evening pipe, and sometimes he penetrated the very houses in the dead of night and carried away children—often without giving the slightest alarm to the other inmates.

As a rule he killed only one person at a time; but sometimes he killed two, and on one occasion he killed three in one day. Children and old women were his favorite food. Among his victims there were but six men. He was impelled by a sheer hankering for human flesh, for he never touched the cattle.

The villagers began to think the scourge was a demon incarnate, and it was impossible to organize them for the pursuit. At length some twenty elephants were brought together for an expedition, and a flying column of British planters set sorth in quest of the destroyer. They searched for some time in vain, until an old man, whose wife had been eaten, came to report that their quarry had taken refuge in a tamarind tree.

It was as he had stated, only the man-eater had hidden himself in the jungle at the foot of the tree and for the moment could not be found. The place was surrounded and the elephants advanced in close order to trample the fugitive out of his hiding-place. This manœuvre succeeded after frequent repetition; the beast was driven out of cover and at once riddled with balls. He will become a legend in the district, and perhaps a deity.

Lucky Triplets.

"The wonderful Hill triplets, of Bensalem, Bucks county, Penn., are still enjoying the biggest kind of a boom," said old 'Squire Dodworth, of Bristol, as he sat in a group of friends in the Bingham House lobby, and swapped experiences and news with them. "They're about ten months old now, and are still so much alike that their mother goes on a-decoratin' 'em with red, white and blue ribbons on the Gerofice-Geroflay plan, so as to make plum sure that they won't get mixed up in handling. Probably no kids outside of some freak babies in a dime museum ever had so many visitors call on 'em as these Hill triplets. Why, there ain't been a day since they was born that people ain't been to see 'em, and since the spring set in warm, they come in parties and picnics in the grove nigh to where the babies live. An' what's more, them triplets is gittin' rich faster'n Constable Jenkins' mare c'n trot a quarter 'f a mile. You see's soon as they was able to be photographed all in a row, and ninety people out of every hundred that goes to see 'em want anywhere from two or three to a dozen to give away to their friends. The trips always coo an' kick their fat little legs up an' get pup'll in the face a laughin' when folks come to see 'em, and that just makes the photographs sell lik hard liker on a cold night. Plagued 'f I wouldn't be most ready to say them kids was human, they show so much intelligence when strangers drop in. Their mother says they is just as good all the time, and so do all they're seven brothers and sisters; but then they're predgydiced, as is natural. All the photograph money after the photographer is paid goes into the trips' bank and I'm told that it's beginnin' to bulge."—[Philadelphia Record.

Columbus' Personal Appearance.

Columbus was of powerful frame and large build, of majestic bearing and dignified in gesture; on the whole well formed; of middle height, inclining to tallness; his arms sinewy and bronzed like wave-beaten oars; his nerves high strung and sensitive, quickly responsive to all emotions; his neck large and shoulders broad; his face rather long and nose aquiline; his complexion fair, even inclining to redness, and somewhat disfigured by freckles; his gaze piercing and his eyes clear, his brow high and calm, furrowed with the deep working of thought, writes Emilio Castelar in the *Century*. In the life written by his son, Ferdinand, we are told that Columbus not only sketched most marvelously, but was so skilful a penman that he was able to earn a living by engrossing and copying. In his private notes he said that every good map draftsman ought to be a good painter as well, and he himself was such in his maps and globes and charts over which are scattered all sorts of cleverly drawn figures. He never penned a letter or began a chapter without setting at its head this devout invocation: "*Jesu cum Maria sit nobis in via.*"

Besides his practical studies he devoted himself to astronomical and geographical researches. Thus he was enabled to teach mathematics, with which, as with all the advanced knowledge of his time, he was conversant, and he could recite the prayers and services of the church like any priest before the altar. He was, as I have already said, a mystic and a merchant, a visionary and an algebraist. If at times he veiled his knowledge in cabalistic formulas, and allowed his vast powers to degenerate into puerile irritation, it was because his own age knew him not, and had dealt hardly with him for many years—from his youth until he reached the threshold of age—without taking into account the reverses which darkened and embittered his after years. Who could have predicted to him in the midst of the blindness that surrounded him, that there in Spain, and in that century of unfading achievement, the name of Columbus was to attain to fame and unspeakable renown? There are those who hold that this was the work of chance, and that the discovery of America was virtually accomplished when the Portuguese doubled the Cape of Good Hope. But I believe not in these posthumous alterations of history through mere caprice, nor in those after rumors of the discoverer who died in obscurity.

A Transportation Scheme.

In an article on country roads and electricity in the Electrical World by William N. Black, a scheme for covering the country with a network of electric roads is outlined. The plan is to build electric lines through every part of the country connecting the various lines of railroad and placing the farmers in close communication with the cities and markets. Of course, this would be practicable only in the more thickly settled portions of the United States, and could hardly apply to the great prairies of the West. The farmer would thus have rapid transportation for all his farm products, for any kind of freight and for himself and family. In addition to this, power could be taken from the lines for harvesting, ploughing, or any other of the numerous forms of work which are now done by slower and more expensive means. It might be argued that such a system would never pay interest on the capital invested in it, which is probably true. But the same can be said of the building of country roads. The expense of constructing such a network of electric lines would not be greater, and would probably be considerable less than that of building first class roads. The present wretched condition of the country roads is a well known fact, and it is only a question of time when an immense amount of money must be expended in improving them, or the same must be devoted to the construction of some such system as that outlined by Mr. Black.—[New York Herald.

Sweet-Faced Japanese.

A writer says that perhaps the secret of the sweet expression and habitual serenity of Japanese women can be found in their freedom from small worries. The fashion of dress never varying saves the wear of mind on that subject, and the bareness of the houses and simplicity of diet makes housekeeping a mere bagatelle. Everything is exquisitely clean, and easily kept so. There is no paint, no drapery, no crowd of little ornaments, no coming into the houses with the foot-wear worn in the dusty streets.

And then the feeling of living in rooms that can be turned into balconies and verandas at a moment's notice, of having walls that slide away as freely as do the scenes on the stage, and let in all out-of-doors, change the suites of rooms to the shape and size that the whim of the day or the hour requires. Well, perhaps Buffalo women are not as sweet and serene as they might be, but Buffalo is not Japan. Women here cannot live in houses that can be turned into verandas at a moment's notice. There are seasons and days in Buffalo when piazza life is not inviting. The Japanese women, moreover, probably do not reside with "ladies" who are continually giving them "a week's notice."—[Buffalo (N. Y.) Commercial.

Butcher Girls.

Of all the masculine avocations, that of the butcher seems to be the last one which women would be likely to invade, yet a Northern paper says that at Chester, Ill., two young women, daughters of a Mr. Long, may be found pursuing it any day, not merely cutting up and selling the meat hung in a shop, but actually killing, skinning and cleaning the animals.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

THE Peary expedition gives confirmation to the declaration of Nansen, the Swedish explorer, that its interior can be traversed with sledges without serious difficulty. Greenland would seem to offer the most practicable route to the pole. Stone houses as supply stations could be constructed and stored with food and other necessaries at sufficient intervals in the heart of the Greenland continent, and in this way the pole could be reached and its magic and magnetic mysteries unlocked. It is the last grand secret that the surface of our earth conceals, and it is not in the nature of men in this advanced and daring age to permit such a secret to be much longer withheld. The New Orleans Picayune is convinced that the pole can never be reached by ships. Greenland projects as an enormous tongue of granite far into the Polar Sea and perhaps with a craggy peak marks the site of the pole. Who will be the daring explorer to attain it?

THE San Francisco Examiner declares that the need of a new system of forestry in America is coming gradually to be understood by a larger and larger number of people. The system or no-system of turning the forests over to the lumbermen to be destroyed as rapidly as possible has been followed too long, but the popular sentiment that shall change all this is being roused. It is coming to be understood that forest preservation does not mean the withdrawal of forest lands from the use of the people or the cutting off of the supply of timber. On the contrary the reservation of public forest land is to secure its free use to the public, and to bring the forests under management that shall furnish a steady supply of lumber and fuel without impairing the forests. It is only by public ownership and public administration that this object can be secured, and any force that aids in establishing a national system is to be welcomed.

KICKING BEAR, the famous war chief of the Ogalalla Sioux, who was the leading spirit in the ghost dancing and insurrection that led to the bloody affair at Wounded Knee, has been set at liberty and returned to Pine Ridge Agency. He was captured by General Miles in 1890 and confined for a while at Fort Sheridan. Afterward he was alowed to go to Europe under the charge of Buffalo Bill, in the hope that an idea of the greatness of civilization would tame him. He came back, however, full of a warlike spirit, threatening to go on the warpath as soon as he reached his people. For this reason he was again imprisoned at Fort Sheridan, and has only regained his liberty on a solemn promise to refrain from hostilities. If he had been a white man, he would have been hung long ago for his many murders.

SIR JAMES CRICHTON BROWNE delivered an address on "Tooth culture" the other day at Gambridge, England. He referred to the alarming increase of decay in the teeth in this country, especially among the young. In Leeds 90 per cent. of the teeth of the population are bad, and in England 10,000,000 artificial teeth are used annually. Sir James ascribed the increase of dental decay to pulpiness and softness of the food in modern times, and other causes. Sir James advocated increased attention to the state of the teeth, and the periodical inspection of all school children.

THERE is now in operation in Denmark a law giving every Danish subject, man and woman, the right to a pension at sixty years of age. Exception is made of persons who have been convicted of crime; who have fraudulently made over their property to relatives or others; who have brought themselves to distress by extravagance or evil-living; who have during the preceding ten years received relief from the Poor law; or who have been convicted of mendacity. Applications are to be addressed to the parish, who will make all inquiries, and fix the amount of the relief to be granted.

THE vast extent of the territory covered by and tributary to the Great Lakes and the volume of business transacted thereon are little known. The total basic area is 270,000 square miles, embraces more than half the fresh water area of the globe, and the coast line in the United States extends over 3,000 miles. The extreme distance in the United States east and west is 1,279 miles and north and south 500 miles. Bordering on the lakes are eight states, with a total population of over 26,000,000. In these eight states are over thirty-six cities having a population exceeding 10,000 each and six having over 100,000 each.

THE advertisement of the brigand Candino, in the Journal of Sicily, complaining of a correspondent's letter, is curiously illustrative of the march of civilization. He is still pursuing his profession at the head of a considerable band, and he begs to state "through your esteemed columns" (for which purpose he forwards one dollar) that the remarks in question are injurious to him. "we do not touch the poor who work for their living, but only the rich. Nor do we kill persons with a dagger, as is infamously asserted of the man Cassetaro; we shot him."

THE continued absence of Mr. Winans who has not visited his vast Highland deer forests for five years, is provoking the criticism of the Scotch newspapers. These preserves, in the north of Scotland, stretch from sea to sea, and Mr. Winans pays an annual rental of $25,000 for the territory. The point is made that an American should not be permitted to keep such a great tract locked up for years when there is such a dearth of land for pasturage and other purposes.

THERE are just as big rewards in farming as in any other pursuit in life. The men who get them are the ones who make a life-long study of the business and neglect no opportunity of gaining all the information possible bearing upon it. The most successful farmer must study as hard as the successful lawyer, doctor, merchant, manufacturer, or engineer to master the intricate details which make up success.

THE city of Bremen has spent 30,000,000 marks, or about $7,500,000, in making the Weser navigable. Big steamships can now go up to the city instead of being obliged to discharge cargo and land passengers at Bremerhaven, necessitating for the latter a car-ride of a couple of hours or so.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. NOV. 3.

Democratic National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT.
GROVER CLEVELAND.
OF NEW YORK.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.
ADLAI STEVENSON.
OF ILLINOIS.

State Democratic Ticket.

FOR CONGRESSMAN AT LARGE.
GEORGE A. ALLEN.
THOMAS P. MERRITT, Berks.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE.
CHRISTOPHER HEYDRICK, Venango.

FOR ELECTORS AT LARGE.
MORTIMER F. ELLIOTT., Tioga.
JNO. C BULLITT, Philadelphia.
THOMAS B KENNEDY, Franklin.
DAVID T. WATSON, Allegheny.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS.
G. F. KRIBBS.

For Associate Judge. C. A. FAULKNER.
For Legislature } JNO. T. McCORMICK. } JAS. SCHOFIELD.
For Prothonotary W. F SMITH.
For District Attorney W. J. SINGER, Esq.
For County Surveyor HORACE B. HERRING.

DEMOCRATS OF CENTRE.

Tuesday, November 8th is an important day. Turn out, to a man and vote against tariff and tax monopoly and tariff bloated trusts. Every vote for Cleveland and Stevenson is in favor of less taxation by tariff robbery. Tariff means a tax, and you pay the tax every day on any article you buy, and the tariff tax goes to enrich the monopolist and to pile up more millions for the millionaire.

Farmers of Centre, don't you see that you have been deceived in the promise of better prices for products, and don't you see that you are taxed on the other hand to keep up iron masters, coal lords, bank Shylocks capitalists, trusts, and the like? Farmers, if you are tired of this vote for Cleveland, and the entire ticket, state and county.

Farmers, workingmen, the Democrats are your only and true friends, and they desire to free you from tariff taxes that have been a wrong and an outrage upon the masses.

Democrats of Centre, if you desire economy in the management of county affairs, vote your entire county ticket, November 8th, you tried the other party three years ago, and they did not only disgrace the county and squander the surplus, but raised the tax for county purposes. You hurled them from power, by the assistance of some honest and disgusted Republicans, and the change has been a good one, and regretted by none.

Democrats of Centre do your duty Nov. 8th.

Water famine is still the cry all over the land.

The Republicans of Centre county will attempt to elect a member of the legislature. Demoorats see that your mark is made for McCormick and Schofield.

W. F. Smith for prothonotary is where every good and honest voter will put his mark on November 8th. He hails from the good Democratic Smith stock which always was true. Vote for Smith.

THE CLEVELAND TIDE.

The Sunday *Times* says: It must now be obvious to all who dispassionately view current political events that the popular tide is clearly and irresistibly for the election of Cleveland to the presidency. The developments of the last ten days, even when the sincerest sympathies of the whole American people went out to the President who was sadly bereaved in the home life he has ever adorned, the proclaimed changes of conspicuous and influential men from the Republican to the Democratic column, have been unexampled in any national contest since 1856.

There is no want of popular respect for President Harrison. He is esteemed an honest and in every way creditable Chief Magistrate. The contest waged against him has been entirely free from personal bitterness, and scandal and defamation have been unknown in the most earnest battle of modern times. It has been a struggle solely for better economic and governmental systems; an in such a contest the highest taxes upon the necessaries of business and of life ever imposed in time of peace must be indefensible.

President Harrison will be defeated and Mr. Cleveland elected because the most thoroughly educational and dispassionate contest of the history of the Republic has forced the considerate judgment of the American people to decide against the now settled Republican policy of oppressive taxes and intolerable profligacy. The farmer has learned that he is taxed on everything he must buy and protected in nothing that he produces; and he knows that the first and the most important industry of the nation is not prosperous because he must now sell his wheat at less than it costs to produce it even under the most frugal management, and because he knows that during the last twenty years of high taxes the market value of his farm has decreased quite fifty per cent.

One of the most worthy names upon the Democratic county ticket is that of H. B. Herring, for surveyor. His qualifications are No. 1, and he bears an unsullied character, and is an active and useful Gregg township Democrat. Put your mark for him November 8th.

Democrats of Centre, do not let the "quiet campaign," so general over the land, find you indifferent on November 8th. Be at the election and vote the entire national, state and county Democratic tickets. See that you mark right.

Mr. Hamilton, or Mr. Dale, if elected will vote for Quay, for senator. Centre county Republicans who wish to see Quay and boss rule ended, should vote with the Democrats for McCormick and Schofield.

Mr. Singer, Democratic nominee for district attorney, is so excellent a gentleman that he was nominated by acclamation and will have one of the largest votes in the county. He will make a good officer. Put your mark to his name Nov. 8th.

Democrats don't believe any *Gazette* slanders against Mr. Faulkner, our nominee for associate judge. He is strong in his home at Philipsburg, and that settles the slanders. Mr. Faulkner bears a good name with all who know him.

Tariff means a tax. This tax mainly goes to make millionaires of a favored few, and to correspondingly impoverish the many. That's the whole thing. Vote for Cleveland, he opposes such a notorious policy.

Carnegie got twenty-five millions by high tariff, and who did it come from? Why of course from every one who used any article made of iron.

A tariff makes millionaires.

McCormick and Schofield will not vote for Quay, for senator. Hamilton and Dale would, if elected, vote for Quay, although they know that the people are tired of Quay. Put your mark, November 8th, for McCormick and Schofield, for assembly.

Fusion has been completed on an anti-Republican electoral ticket in Nebraska, Oregon and South Dakota. The same arrangement has been perfected in Kansas, North Dakota, Wyoming, Idaho and partially in Minnesota and Colorado. Nevada is conceded to Weaver. In Montana there is a square fight between the three parties.

Democrats of Centre, this is the REPORTER'S last appeal—be at the polls on Tuesday, November 8th, and give our entire ticket your support. See that no Democratic voter stays at home.

NO FLAW THERE.

The Democratic county ticket is so faultless that the opposition have found it impossible to make an attack upon any of our nominees. Now give it a whooping majority, by putting your ballot mark for, Kribbs, for congress, Faulkner, for associate judge, McCormick and Schofield, for assembly, Smith, for prothonotary, Singer for district attorney, Herring, for county surveyor.

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. The three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large Fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by J. D. Murray's Drug store.

Keep Your Horses Healthy.—For heaves, distemper, founder, and worms use Bull's-Head Horse and Cattle Powder. Price 25 cents per package of one pound. At all dealers.

Simple Questions Simply Answered.

Why do people very often allow a Cold to run on? Because they think it will wear away. Why does the Cough that at first caused no alarm become deep seated and chronic? Because the proper remedy was not used, The way to break up any Cough or Cold, no matter if other medicines failed to benefit you, is to try Pan-Tina, the great remedy for Coughs Colds and Consumption, 25 and 50 cents at J. D. Murray s Drug Store.

—The latest styles in clothing at the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte.

Why It Is The Best.

Pan-Tina,
1—It cures Coughs and Colds.
2—Strengthens weak Lungs.
3—Relieves and cures Asthma,
4—Insures you against La Grippe.
5—Rob Croup of its terrors.
6—Cures when all else fails. 25 and 50 cents.
Trial bottles of Pan-Tina free at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

—Fine line Mens Overcoats. Can save 25 per cent. at C. P. Longs, Spring Mills.

Sixty Million Bushles of Wheat.—A Bushel for every Inhabitant of the United States. The Kansas Crop of '92.

Never in the history of Kansas has that state had such bountiful crops as this year. The farmers cannot get enough hands to harvest the great crop and the Santa Fe Railroad has made special rates from Kansas City and other Missouri River towns, to induce harvest hands to go into the state. The wheat crop of the state will be from sixty to sixty-five million bushels and the quality is high. The grass crop is made, and is a very large one; the early potatoes, rye barley and oat crops are made and are all large. The weather has been propitious for corn and it is the cleanest, best looking corn to be found in the country to-day. Cheap rates will be made from Chicago St. Louis and all points on the Santa Fe east of the Missouri River, to all Kansas points, on August 30 and September 27, and these excursions will give a chance for eastern farmers to see what the great Sunflower State can do. A good map of Kansas will be mailed free upon application to Jno. J. Byrne, 723 Monadnock Block, Chicago Ill., together with reliable statistics and information about Kansas lands

3

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by J: D. Murray, Druggist.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment.

A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema, Itch, Prairie Scratches, Sore Nipples and Piles. It is cooling and soothing. Hundreds of cases have been cured by it after all other treatment had failed. It is put up in 25 and 50 cent boxes.

TREATMENT
BY
INHALATION !

1529 Arch St., Philad'a Pa.

For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Headache, Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia,

AND ALL CHRONIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

It has been in use for more than twenty years; thousands of patients have been treated, and over one thousand physicians have used it and recommend it—a very significant fact.

It is agreeable. There is no nauseous taste, nor after-taste, nor sickening smell.

"Compound Oxygen—Its Mode of Action and Results," is the title of a book of 200 pages published by Drs Starkey & Palen, which gives to all inquirers full information as to this remarkable curative agent, and a record of surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. Will be mailed free to any address on application.

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN,
1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
120 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.
Please mention this paper. 18ep9m

Farmers Look !

I am now prepared to furnish
Farm Implements
and Repairs of all kinds at the
LOWEST PRICES!

Special attention given to repairs.

BUGGIES, CARTS, :.
WAGONS and CARRIAGES, :.
FERTILIZERS and SEEDS.

All goods guaranteed.

Small goods delivered free of charge if ordered in due time.

W. L. GOODHART,
Millheim, - - - - - Pa.

For lame back there is nothing better than to saturate a flannel cloth with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bind it on the affected parts. Try it and you will be surprised at the prompt relief it affords. The same treatment will cure rheumatism. For sale by J. D. Murray Druggist.

LYON & Co.

:—: ARE :—:

- IN EARNEST -

The very best thing out—500 Boy's Suits at $1.25. They are given away at that price.

—o—

Men's Winter Pants, strong and good, worth $2 elsewhere, we half give them away at $1 per pair.

—o—

The very place to buy Boys' Clothing is where you can find a big stock of good goods—no end to our line of Cheviots and Cassimere Suits, double breasted, perfect fitting, well made and trimmed. Price, look! $2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, and 8.00.

—o—

Young man, come and see us when you want a stylish, nobby, elegant fitting suit. We have all the new things in clothing. Our stock is fresh and clean and we never before had such an attractive line. Price, from $5 to $25 a suit.

—o—

The greatest line of Dress Goods, Cheviots, Serges, etc. *Send for samples.*

—o—

We have over two hundred different styles of Ladies,' Misses, and Children's Winter Coats. There is not such a stock outside of Philad. or New York, and we will ship same on approval, by express C. O. D., with the privilege of examining same before paying for them, by the purchaser paying expressage one way.

—o—

We have organized a Mail Order Department. Send for samples of new Dress Goods. We have an immense line.

—o—

Look at our line of low priced goods. Say you want something cheap for common wear, a men's suit at $3.50, —a winter coat for $1.50 and $1.75.

—o—

We have suits for little, wee toddlers. Ye fond mothers come and see our Jersey Suits in navy blue, bottle green, brown, trimmed in braids and embroideried—$2.50, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00 and 6.00. All sizes, 3 years up.

—o—

Ladies, no matter how hard you may be to please in a coat, come and see our stock. We are sure to please you. There is not a style and price we do not have. Fur trimmed, $5, 5.50, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 10.00, 12.00 and 15.00. Plain of any sort and from $3 up. Bound in wide braid at all prices. Misses' hoods in light colors, trimmed in light furs—fur loops, etc. Little girl's reefers and long coats from $1.50 up.

—o—

Chenile table covers from $1.25 to $5. A beautiful line. Table scarfs by the hundreds.

LYON & CO.,

Bellefonte, - Pa.

Look To Your Interest!

I have been to Eastern cities, and have put forth special efforts in selecting the finest and best stock of Dry Goods, Groceries. Notions, etc., ever brought to this valley.

Boots, Shoes, Clothing & Ladies Coats, A SPECIALTY.

A large assortment of Wool Shirts, Underwear, Wool and Canton Flannels, from the cheapest to the best. Cold weather is coming, and you will want a nice carriage blanket for driving, a horse blanket for the horse, and a bed blanket while asleep. We have them in many styles and at prices that will convince you they are bargains.

Will only quote a few prices, but call and be convinced that we can and will save you money, on fall and winter goods, as you will notice by the following:

Grey Bed Blankets, per pair,	$1 00	Linen Damask,	32
" " "	2 10	Boy's Overcoats,	3 00
White, " "	1 45	Youth's "	5 25
" " "	1 75	Men's "	8 25
Wool Horse Blankets, each,	1 35	Men's Heavy Overcoats,	5 75
Appleton Muslin, per yd.	07	Canton Flannel,	08
Gilt Edge " "	07	Ingrain Carpet,	25
Apron Gingham,	05	Stair Carpet,	18
Toweling, (good)	04½	Red Flannel, heavy,	40
Table Oilcloth, (best)	23	Ladies' Coats, @ 4 90, 7 00, 9 25, and $12.00.	

There is nothing that improves the appearance of a lady more than a Stylish Coat, We have novelties in this line that cannot be purchased elsewhere. In conclusion, you will find the stock complete, consisting of a line of goods such as you would expect in places like the bargain store.

C. P. LONG.

No Ifs or Ands!

When you purchase anything of us you receive actual value for money expended. You can return the goods at any time and have your money returned. We desire to merit your patronage, Our prices and manner of doing business with you is evidence of the fact.

FAUBLE'S,

BELLEFONTE, - - - - - - - PA.

The Centre Reporter.

SUPPLEMENT.——CENTRE HALL, PA., NOV. 3, 1892

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

God save the Commonwealth. I, William A. Ishler, High Sheriff of the county of Centre, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid that an election will be held in the said county of Centre, on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8th, 1892,

For the purpose of electing the several persons hereinafter named, to wit:

Thirty-two persons for Presidential Electors for Pennsylvania;

Two persons for Congress at Large, to represent the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the Congress of the United States;

One person for Judge of the Supreme Court for Pennsylvania;

One person to represent the 28th Congressional District of Pennsylvania in the Congress of the United States;

Two persons to represent Centre county in the General Assembly of Pennsylvania;

One person for Associate Judge for the Courts of Centre county;

One person for Prothonotary and Clerk of the Courts of Centre county;

One person for District Attorney of Centre county;

One person for Surveyor for Centre county.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the place of holding election in the several wards, boroughs, districts and townships within the county of Centre is as follows:

For the North ward of the borough of Bellefonte, at the court house in Bellefonte.

For the South ward of the borough of Bellefonte, at the court house in Bellefonte.

For the West ward of the borough of Bellefonte, at the court house in Bellefonte.

For the First ward in the borough of Philipsburg, at Wheelman's Club House, corner of Beaver and Second streets.

For the Second ward of the borough of Philipsburg, at the public building at the corner of North Centre and Presqueisle streets.

For the Third ward of the borough of Philipsburg, in the room of Bertie Haines, situate on Spruce street.

For the borough of Centre Hall, in a room at D. J. Bartge's hotel.

For the borough of Howard, at the public school house in said borough.

For the borough of Millheim, in room at the National Hotel.

For the borough of Milesburg in the public building on the north side of Market street.

For the borough of Unionville, at the new school house in said borough.

For the township of Benner, at the court house in Bellefonte.

For the township of Boggs (eastern precinct), at Curtin's school house.

For the township of Boggs (western precinct), at the school house in Central City.

For the township of Boggs (northern precinct), at the public school house known as "Walker's School House."

For the township of Burnside, at the house of J. K. Boak.

For the township of College (eastern precinct), at the school house in Lemont.

For the township of College (western precinct), at the public hotel of S. S. Grieb.

For the township of Curtin, at the school house near Robert Mann's.

For the township of Ferguson (old precinct), at the public house of J. A. Decker, in Pine Grove Mills.

For the township of Ferguson (new precinct), at the old school house at Baileyville.

For the East Precinct of Gregg township, in room of house occupied by David Sowers, at Penn Hall.

For the West Precinct of Gregg township, in room at David Rhule's hotel.

For the Northern Precinct of Gregg township, at Murray's school house.

For the township of Haines (eastern precinct), at the public school house at Woodward.

For the township of Haines (western precinct), at the public house of T. G. Edmunds, at Aaronsburg.

For Halfmoon township, in the Grand Army Post hall in the village of Stormstown.

For the township of Harris, at the Union Hotel in Boalsburg.

For the township of Howard, at the school house in the borough of Howard.

For the township of Huston, at the Silver Dale school house.

For the township of Liberty, at the school house in Eagleville.

For the township of Marion, at the school house in Jacksonville.

For Miles township (eastern precinct), in the dwelling house of Jasper Wolf, at Wolf's Store.

For Miles township (middle precinct), in the vacated school house in Rebersburg.

For Miles township (western precinct) in the empty store room on the property of Elias Miller at Madisonburg.

For the township of Patton, at the house of Peter Murray.

For the township of Penn, at the public house kept by W. W. Rishel at Coburn.

For the township of Potter (northern precinct), at the public house of D. L. Bartges, in Centre Hall.

For the township of Potter (southern precinct), at the public house formerly occupied by S. D. Burris.

For the township of Rush (northern precinct), in the school house at Cold Stream.

For the township of Rush (southern precinct), in the public school house in the village of Powelton.

For the township of Snow Shoe (eastern precinct), at the school house in the village of Snow Shoe.

For the township of Snow Shoe (western precinct), at the school house in the village of Moshannon.

For the township of Spring (northern precinct), at the public school house known as the Fair Grounds school house.

For the township of Sping (southern precinct), at the hotel of Gottlieb Haag, in the village of Pleasant Gap.

For the township of Taylor, at the house erected for that purpose on the property of Leonard Merryman.

For the township of Union, at the school house in the borough of Unionville.

For the township of Walker, in the school house at Hublersburg.

For the township of Worth, at the school house in Port Matilda.

For the borough of South Philipsburg, in the school house.

The following is a fac-simile of the Official Ballot, for the County of Centre, to be voted on the 8th day of November, 1892, as certified to respectively by the Secretary of the Commonwealth and the Commissioners of Centre Co:

A cross (X) marked in the square at the right of *the party name of a group of candidates* indicates a vote for all the candidates in such group.

A cross (X) marked in the square at the right of the *name of the candidate* indicates a vote for that candidate.

REPUBLICAN.		DEMOCRATIC.		BY NOMINATION PAPERS		The voter may insert below the name of any person whose name is not printed on the ballot for whom he desires to vote.
Benjamin F. Jones,	52 Irwin Avenue, Allegheny City.	Mortimer F. Elliott,	19 Central Ave., Wellsboro'.	John C. Bateson, Prohibition Party.	9 Main Street, Hollisterville.	
William Wood,	2231 Green Street, Philadelphia.	John C. Bullitt,	125 S. 22d Street, Philadelphia.	Wm. F. Boyd, Prohibition Party,	519 Susquehanna Ave., Philadelphia.	
W. Henry Sayen,	Radnor Towns'p, Delaware County	Thomas B. Kennedy,	225 E. Market St. Chambersburg.	Wm. B. Brickell, Prohibition Party.	48 Center Ave. Pittsburgh.	
J. Francis Dunlap,	48 S. Prussian St., Manheim.	David T. Watson,	261 Ridge Ave., Allegheny City.	James Black, Prohibition Party.	323 N. Duke St., Lancaster.	
John L. Lawson,	1322 Spruce Str't, Philadelphia.	Samuel G. Thompson,	1630 Spruce St., Philadelphia.	Abraham A. Barker, Prohibition Party.	High Street, Ebensburg.	
John Mundell,	119 North 13th St., Philadelphia.	Clement R. Wainwright,	1635 Spruce St. Philadelphia.	Edward Campbell, Prohibition Party.	46 E. Main St., Uniontown.	
John Hunter,	1302 South Street, Philadelphia.	Adam S. Conway,	334 Spruce St., Philadelphia.	D. McClure Fair, Prohibition Party	Campbell St., Blairsville.	
Alex. Crow, Jr.,	2112 Spring Garden St. Philadelphia.	Chas. H. Lafferty,	3513 Spring Garden St Philadelphia.	George H. Goebel, Prohibition Party.	1913 Getz St., Philadelphia.	
Charles B. Siner,	4703 Leiper Str't, Philadelphia.	William R. Wright,	Fisher's Lane, Philadelphia.	Edwin R. Gearhart, Prohibition Party.	Effort	
Maxwell Clower,	E. Brandywine Twp, Chester County.	George R. Guss,	127 E. Barnard St, West Chester.	George R. Greiss, Prohibition Party.	Alburtis.	
William H. Grundy,	612 Radcliffe St., Bristol.	John O. James,	Broad Street, Doylestown.	Charles E. Hyatt, Prohibition Party.	711 E. 14th St., Chester.	
Traill Green,	222 Spring Garden St, Easton,	Cornelius W. Bull,	Hartford Str't, Milford.	Benjamin Harding, Prohibition Party.	250 S. Main St., Pittston.	
James K. Mosser,	Hanover Tow'p., Lehigh County.	William Nolan,	153 N. Fifth St., Reading.	William W. Hague, Prohibition Party.	Main Street, Tidioute.	
J. M. W. Geist,	157 East King St,, Lancaster.	James Duffy,	Marietta, Lancaster Co.	Chas. W. Huntington, Prohibition Party.	428 Centre St., Williamsport.	
Henry A. Knapp,	301 Quincy Ave, Scranton.	Chas. Du Pont Breck,	708 Madison Ave Scranton.	John B. Jones, Prohibition Party.	1825 N. 11th St., Philadelphia.	
William J. Harvey,	108 S. Franklin St. Wilkes-Barre.	Samuel W. Trimmer,	Berwick Street, White Haven.	Elisha Kent Kane, Prohibition Party.	Kane.	
James Muir,	512 Mahantongo St. Pottsville.	William G. Yuengling,	501 Mahantongo St, Pottsville.	Eli L. Lowden, Prohibition Party.	Nebraska.	
John H. Sheibley,	Carlisle Street, New Bloomfield	Samuel S. Leiby,	Main Street, Marysville.	Frank S. Lourimore, Prohibition Party.	Penn Avenue, New Brighton.	
Coe Durland,	1306 Main Street, Honesdale.	Azur Lathrop,	Montrose, Susquehanna Co.	Robert F. McClean, Prohibition Party.	West Main St., New Bloomfield.	
Pierre A. Stebbins,	Allegheny Ave., Coudersport.	Torrence C. Hipple,	224 W. Main St., Lock Haven.	Antrim F. Morgan, Prohibition Party.	Quakertown.	
Lloyd T. Rohrbach,	241 Chestnut St., Sunbury.	Thomas Chalfant,	Danville, Montour Co.	Robt. L. Montgomery, Prohibition Party.	Turbotville.	
S. S. Schoch,	Market Street, Middleburg.	Wm. D. Himmelreich,	3d & Market Sts. Lewisburg.	A. Foster Mullin, Prohibition Party.	Baltimore St., Mt. Holly Springs	
J. Schall Wilhelm,	228 E. Market St., York.	Peter H. Strubinger,	Abbottstown, Adams County.	Franklin G. Percival, Prohibition Party.	21 South 2d St., Philadelphia.	
Louis J. McGregor,	First Avenue, Hyndman.	Henry B. Piper,	213 Penn'a Ave., Tyrone.	Arthur J. Pilgram, Prohibition Party.	Mahantongo & 13th St, Pottsville.	
James B. Laux,	35 W. Pittsburg St., Greensburg.	Joseph D. Orr,	2d & Market Sts. Leechburg.	William J. Robison, Prohibition Party.	65 Union Ave., Allegheny.	
Robert Pitcairn,	Cor. Amberson & Ellsworth Ave. Pittsburgh	Charles A. Fagan,	4245 45th Street, Pittsburgh.	Bart Spangler, Prohibition Party.	248 Fairview St., Marietta.	
James H. Lindsay,	172 Ridge Avenue, Allegheny City.	Andrew A. Dayton,	82 McClure Ave, Allegheny City.	Adie A. Stevens, Prohibition Party.	Lincoln Ave., Tyrone.	
Thomas L. Lincoln,	Cor. Market and Greene Sts., Carmichael's.	John D. Braden,	223 W. Wheeling St., Washington.	Franklin H. Taylor, Prohibition Party.	3304 Baring St., Philadelphia.	
Sylvester D. Bell,	131 E. Diamond St., Butler.	Michael Liebel,	139 W. 21st St., Erie.	Alfred G. Thomason, Prohibition Party.	1646 Capouse St., Scranton.	
Matthew H. Taylor,	150 W. Sixth St. Erie.	Thomas McDowell,	Main & Mill Sts, Port Allegheny.	James P. Thompson, Prohibition Party.	114 Napoleon St, Johnstown.	
Charles F. Barclay,	Sinnamahoning.	James K. P. Hall,	Ridgway, Elk County.	William N. Wallis, Prohibition Party.	Licking Street, Patterson.	
Jesse E. Dale,	223 East Long St., DuBois.	John Conway,	Rochester, Beaver Co.	Welcome J. Weeks, Prohibition Party.	Fairview.	
Congress at Large. Vote for Two.		**Congress at Large. Vote for Two.**		**Congress at Large. Vote for Two.**		**Congress at Large. Vote for Two.**
William Lilly,	57 Broadway, Mauch Chunk.	George A. Allen,	139 East 6th St., Erie.	Simeon B. Chase, Prohibition Party.	57 Centre Square, Easton.	
Alexander McDowell,	436 State Street, Sharon.	Thomas Polk Merritt,	239 South 5th St., Reading.	James T. McCrory, Prohibition Party.	371 Wylie Ave., Pittsburg.	
Judge of Supreme Court.		**Judge of Supreme Court.**		**Judge of Supreme Court.**		**Judge of Supreme Court.**
John Dean,	N. E. Cor. Allegheny and Jones Sts., Hollidaysburg.	Christopher Heydrick,	Elk Street, Franklin.	Amos Briggs, Prohibition Party.	1303 N. Broad St., Philadelphia.	

BY NOMINATION PAPERS		BY NOMINATION PAPERS	
L. F. Armbrust, People's Party.	Greensburg.	Gus Arit, Socialist Labor Party.	431 Girard Ave., Philadelphia.
J. W. Boak, People's Party.	Harlansburg.	E. M. Brandt, Socialist Labor Party.	11 E. German st Erie.
Frank Buob, People's Party.	1423 Germant'n Ave., Phila.	Fred Bauer, Socialist Labor Party.	Everson, Fayette Co.
Robert Brett, People's Party.	917 Noble St., Philad.	Chas. Backofen, Socialist Labor Party	1719 Peach St., Erie.
C. A. Burrows, People's Party.	Sharpsburg.	A. Cullen, Socialist Labor Party.	156 W. 25th St., Erie.
M. L. Cowley, People's Party.	Washington.	Jac. Diebold, Socialist Labor Party.	Everson, Fayette Co.
E. S. Crooker, People's Party.	Union City.	Julius Froehlich, Socialist Labor Party.	709 Callowh'l st Philadelphia.
A. J. Dietz, People's Party.	2443 Wright St., Philadelphia.	Chas. Hammermueller, Socialist Labor Party.	731 Wallace st., Philadelphia.
W. E. Ewer, People's Party.	Corry.	Henry Hoehl, Socialist Labor Party.	256 N. Fifth st. Philanelphia.
John O. Exley, People's Party.	1027 S. 20th St., Philadelphia.	August Lange, Socialist Labor Party.	438 Franklin st. Philadelphia.
D. H. Fisher, People's Party.	Entriken.	Chas Loether, Socialist Labor Party,	711 Carson st., Pittsburgh.
W. A. Gardner, People's Party.	Andrews Settlement	W. H. McGovern, Socialist Labor Party.	11th & Hol'nd st. Erie.
Wm. Grant, People's Party.	250 Rich. St., Philadelphia.	Christ Mast, Socialist Labor Party.	Scottdale,
B. F. Greenman, People's Party.	Eldred.	John Prescott, Socialist Labor Party.	1915 Peach st., Erie.
J. M. Hower, People's Party.	Bloomsburg.	Henry Peter, Socialist Labor Party.	6 Bluff st., Allegheny.
Wm. Hefler, People's Party.	Danville.	Allen Pardee, Socialist Labor Party.	Cor. 14th & Sassafras sts, Erie
G. C. Hickok, People's Party.	Myrtle.	Otto Rothe, Socialist Labor Party.	428 Franklin st. Philadelphia.
H. Hock, People's Party.	2514 N. 10th St., Philad.	Chas. Ricker, Socialist Labor Party	1819 N. Sixth st. Philadelphia.
A. H. P. Leuf, People's Party.	2342 N 17th St., Philad.	Matthew Smith, Socialist Labor Party.	66 Third Ave., Pittsburgh.
S. J. McManus, People's Party.	Ambrose.	Adolf Starke. Socialist Labor Party.	Everson, Fayette Co.
C. M. Morse, People's Party.	New Wilm'gtn	Jac. Simon, Socialist Labor Party.	Scottdale.
O. G. Moore, People's Party.	Knox.	John Stam, Socialist Labor Party.	Tyrone, Fayette Co.
W. A. Olmstead, People's Party.	Sanford.	Chas. Schleicher, Socialist Labor Party.	635 W. Sixth st., Erie.
Ephraim Phillips, People's Party.	Mahoningt'n.	John Stein, Socialist Labor Party.	122 S. 16th st., Philadelphia.
Clarence Price, People's Party.	Danville.	William Stappen, Socialist Labor Party.	839 Charlotte st. Philadelphia.
H. C. Snavely, People's Party.	Lebanon.	Jac. Sangers, Socialist Labor Party.	1406 Dover st., Philadelphia.
C. P. Shaw, People's Party.	Austinville.	Fr. Schotte, Socialist Labor Party.	Cor. 14th & French sts., Erie.
Perry Smith, People's Party.	Richardsville.	Wm. Scott, Socialist Labor Party.	10 Carson st., Pittsburgh.
J. F. White, People's Party.	Elbridge.	Joseph Tresek, Socialist Labor Party.	503 Noble st., Philadelphia.
F. M. Windsor, People's Party.	Burtville.	P. Totzhauer, Socialist Labor Party.	413 Vine st., Philadelphia.
G. E. Ward, People's Party.	Economy.	John Westwater, Socialist Labor Party	Addison st., Pittsburgh.
J. A. Welsch, People's Party.	New Castle	Henry Winter, Socialist Labor Party.	Fairmount Ave. Philadelphia.
Congress at Large. Vote for Two		**Congress at Large. Vote for Two.**	
S. P. Chase, People's Party.	Brookfield.	J. Mahlon Barnes, Socialist Labor Party.	617 Callowhill st Philadelphia.
G. W. Dawson, People's Party.	Beaver.	Thomas Grundy, Socialist Labor Party.	35 Shiloh st., Pittsburgh.
Judge of Supreme Court.		**Judge of Supreme Court.**	
R. B. McCombs, People's Party.	New Castle.	N. L. Creist, Socialist Labor Party.	128 Plymouth st Pittsburgh.

CONGRESS. Vote for one.

REPUBLICAN.		DEMOCRATIC.		PROHIBITION.		The voter may insert below, the name of any person whose name is not printed on the ballot for whom he desires to vote.
Charles E. Anderson. Lumberman.	New Bethlehem, Clarion County.	George F. Kribbs, Attorney.	Clarion.	William S. Bigelow, Physician.	113 Presquile St., Philipsburg.	

REPRESENTATIVES. Vote for two.

REPUBLICAN.		DEMOCRATIC.		PROHIBITION.		The voter may insert below, the name of any person whose name is not printed on the ballot for whom he desires to vote.
John Hamilton,	(College Twp.,) State College.	John T. McCormick,	(Ferguson Twp) State College.	William J. Dale, Farmer.	Spring Twp.	
Alfred A. Dale,	21 East High St., Bellefonte.	James Schofield,	No. 23 S. Thomas St. Bellefonte.	Charles Hess, Gardener.	Philipsburg.	

ASSOCIATE JUDGE. Vote for one.

REPUBLICAN.		DEMOCRATIC.		PROHIBITION.		The voter may insert below, the name of any person whose name is not printed on the ballot for whom he desires to vote.
Samuel T. Gray,	Patton Twp., Benore P. O.	Corlis A. Faulkner,	Presquile St., Philipsburg.	William Thompson,	College.	

COUNTY TICKET.

REPUBLICAN.	DEMOCRATIC.	PROHIBITION.	The voter may insert below, the name of any person whose name is not printed on the ballot for whom he desires to vote.
For Prothonotary, John C. Miller, 25 N. Spring St., Bellefonte.	For Prothonotary, William F. Smith, (Penn Twp.,) Millheim.	For Prothonotary, James W. Scott, Philipsburg.	
			The voter may insert below, the name of any person whose name is not printed on the ballot for whom he desires to vote.
For District Attorney, Geo. W. Zeigler South Centre St., Philipsburg.	For District Attorney, Wm. J. Singer, E. Howard St., Bellefonte.		
			The voter may insert below, the name of any person whose name is not printed on the ballot for whom he desires to vote.
For County Surveyor, Jesse Cleaver, Unionville, Fleming P. O.	For Co. Surveyor, Horace B. Herring, (Gregg Twp.,) Penn Hall.		

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN; "That every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or of the State or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive or Judiciary departments of this State or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every Member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or Common Council of any city, or Commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of an Election of this Commonwealth; and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office then voted for, except that of an election officer.

At all elections held under the law of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened at 7 o'clock A. M. and closed at 7 o'clock P. M.

Given under my hand and seal, at my office in Bellefonte, this 26TH DAY OF OCTOBER, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, and in the One Hundred and Sixteenth year of the Independence of the United States.

WILLIAM A. ISHLER,
Sheriff of Centre Co.

SPECIAL DIRECTIONS TO VOTERS!

After you have voted come and see the

PHILAD. BRANCH

FOR YOUR

Fall Suits! Fall Overcoats!

Nobby and stylish Men's Furnishing Goods and Hats and a very select line of Men's Underwear at

PHILAD. BRANCH

The man who fails to see our Fall Stock of suits not only misses looking at the finest collection in town, but if he buys elsewhere he is certain also to miss two or three dollars which he would certainly save by buying here.

Its a complete stock, embracing the best Fabrics, the best styles, the best tailoring. Chilly nights and mornings suggest a

FALL OVERCOAT.

We have an elegant assortment here from which to make a selection. Popular shades of Kerseys, Meltons and Diagonals. All the new wrinkles in regard to style. The garments we sell this season are faultless as to fit and finish. The lowest priced coat will fit you as good as the most costly, for we charge not for style but for quality.

LEWINS' PHILAD. BRANCH,

ALLEGHENY ST., - - - BELLEFONTE, PA.

HOW DIGNITARIES WERE BROUGHT

Magnificent Trains Run Over the Pennsylvania System.

(Chicago Herald, October 22d, 1892.)

One of the most important and successful features in connection with the dedicatory exercises of the World's Fair grounds, and one which fully illustrates the wonderful progress which our country has made within the last half century, was the movement made by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company of the cabinet officers, the supreme court justices, and the diplomatic corps from Washington to this city and back. It required three special trains to perform this function, and Vice-President Frank Thomson, to whom the credit of the achievement is due, made requisition on the Pullman Palace Car Company for the finest equipment which those famous car builders could produce. The result was a triple section train such as has never before glided over the rails in any country. A crew of twenty-five persons, including stewards, cooks waiters, porters, maids, electricians, and machinists, in addition to the usual quota of trainmen, was required to insure proper service. The outfit resembled in a somewhat lessened degree the personal equipment of an ocean greyhound, of which the trains were a duplication on land.

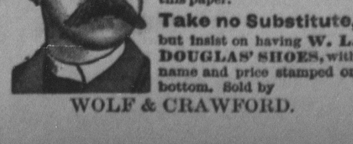
These trains were provided and tendered for the use of the distinguished guests of Chicago by Vice-President Thomson. They were run from Washington to Chicago as sections of the regular "Chicago Limited," of which they were duplicates, and they conformed to the regular schedule of that train. With the thorough organization of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and its splendid system they came through the entire distance, on the special schedule time arranged for them, without accident or delay of any kind, and this in the face of an extraordinarily increased passenger traffic. The great line is in such excellent physicial condition, so well protected by the safeguards of modern invention, and so perfectly managed by a corps of men who have been educated and trained under the eyes of its high officials, that a movement of this kind, extraordinary as it may appear to the public, was effected without interfering in any manner with the routine of everyday traffic.

It is safe to say that while no other country in the world would be able to move the entire organization of its government a distance of one thousmiles, so there is no other railroad company which could grapple with such a problem and solve it with the care to the persons in interest and the credit to itself that has distinguished this achievement of the Pennsylvania Railroad. It reflects the utmost credit on Vice-President Thomson, who planned, and his associates, who executed the brilliant feat of railroad transportation, and holds out a bright promise of equally successful work when the resources of this line will be drawn upon next year to furnish adequate transportation facilities to the hosts who will visit the world's greatest fair.

Many old soldiers, who contracted chronic diarrhoea while in the service, have since been permanently cured of it by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale by J. D. Murray Druggist.

DOCTOR

J. B. HOBENSACK'S



MEDICAL OFFICES,
206 N. SECOND ST., Philadelphia, Pa.
Are the oldest in America for the treatment of

Special Diseases & Youthful Errors,

Blood Poison, Nervous Debility, Ulcers, Runnings, Discharges, Strictures, Bladder, Kidney and Skin Diseases, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Rupture, permanently cured by improved methods without detention from business. The Doctor's success is due to his lifelong experience and study; to the pure vegetable remedies used and to the thorough examination and watchful attention given patients during treatment. A 40 years' establishment is our guarantee of success.

Treatment by Mail a Specialty.

Office hours, 9 A. M., to 2 P. M., 6 to 9 P. M. All day Saturday till 9 P. M. Sundays 10 to 12 A. M.

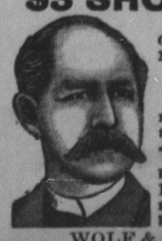
Send Stamp for Book. (Copyrighted.)

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.



And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the

Best in the World.

See descriptive advertisement which will appear in this paper.

Take no Substitute, but insist on having **W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES,** with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by

WOLF & CRAWFORD.

PASTOR KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC

A NATURAL REMEDY FOR

Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Inebrity, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness.

This medicine has direct action upon the nerve centers, allaying all irritabilities, and increasing the flow and power of nerve fluid. It is perfectly harmless and leaves no unpleasant effects.

FREE—A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1876, and is now prepared under his direction by the

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.

Sold by Druggists at $1 per Bottle. 6 for $5. Large Size, $1.75. 6 Bottles for $9.

BULL'S-HEAD DAY'S HORSE AND CATTLE POWDER

NEW TRADE-MARK.

HAS NO RIVAL.

SOLD ONLY IN 1 Lb. PACKAGES

CHEW LANGE'S PLUGS, The Great Tobacco Antidote!—Price 10 Cts. At all druggists.

An honest Swede tells his story in plain but unmistakable language for the benefit of the public. "One of my children took a severe cold and got the croup. I gave her a teaspoonful of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and in five minutes later I gave her one more. By this time she had to cough up the gathering in her throat. Then she went to sleep and slept good for fifteen minutes. Then she got up and vomited; then she went back to bed and slept good for the remainder of the night. She got the croup the second night and I gave her the same remedy with the same good results. I write this because I thought there might be some one in the same need and not know the true merits of this wonderful medicine. Charles A. Thompseen. Des Moines, Iowa. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray Druggist.

PUBLIC SALE OF A VALUABLE FARM.—Will be sold at public sale on the premises o—o TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1892, o—o All that certain plantation situated in Potter township, Centre county, Pa., two miles east of Centre Hall, bounded by lands of Daniel Keller, James Runkle, Benjamin Arney, James P. Coburn, and G. W. Gingrich, containing)—(110 ACRES AND 68 PERCHES)—(more or less. The improvements consist of a two story frame house, large Swiss barn and other necessary outbuildings. There is a good spring on the land that never failed, and large cisterns at the buildings. There are about 5 acres of timber the balance is all good tillable land, in a high state of cultivation. Buildings are all new.

Sale to commence at 1 30 p. m., when terms will be made known by MICHAEL MOYER.

WANTED.—Wide-awake workers everywhere for "Shepp's Photographs of the World"; the greatest book on earth; costing $100,000; retail at $3.25, cash or installments; mammoth illustrated circulars and terms free; daily output over 1500 volumes.

Shepp's Photographs of the World.

Agents wild with success. Mr. Thos. L. Martin of Centreville, Texas, cleared $711 in 9 days; Miss Rose Adams, Wooster, Ohio, $23 in 40 minutes. Rev. J. Howard Madison, Lyons, N. Y., $101 in 7 hours; a bonanza; magnificent outfit only 1.00; Books on credit. Freight paid. Address, GLOBE BIBLE PUBLISHING CO., 723 Chestnut St., Philad., Pa., or 358 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 13oct6m

LEGAL NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the accounts of George W. Gance assignee of Jones Mull & Co., in trust and for the benefit of their creditors and of P. F. Bottorf committee of George Ard, lunatic have been filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County and that unless exceptions thereto be filed on or before Tuesday the 29th day of Nov., 1892 the same will be confirmed. L. A SCHAEFFER.
Prothonotary.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Elizabeth Grossman, dec'd., of Potter township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
J. S. HOUSEMAN,
Administrator.
oct19-6t Tusseyville

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED an Auditor appointed to make distribution of the funds in the hands of the Sheriff arising from the sale of the real estate of Chester Munson, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bellefonte on Thursday the seventeenth day of November, A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day when and where all parties interested can attend if they see proper.
D. F. FORTNEY,
oct27-3t Auditor.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS THE Hon. A. O. Furst, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial district, consisting of the counties of Centre and Huntingdon, and the Hon. Daniel Rhoads and the Hon. Thomas F. Riley, associate Judges in Centre, having issued their precept bearing date the 1st day of November, 1892, to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and general Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and commence on the 4th Monday of November, the 28th day of November 1892, and to continue two weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in the proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand at Bellefonte the 1st day of Nov. in the year of our Lord, 1892, and the one hundred and fifteenth year of the Independence of the United States. WM. A ISHLER,
Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—BY VIRTUE OF SUNdry writs of Fieri Facias, Levari Facias and Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County and to me directed there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Bellefonte, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, A. D. 1892

at 1 o'clock P. M. the following described real estate:

All that certain lot or piece of ground on the Northern side of Presque Isle street, Philipsburg, Centre County, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the south 44 feet by Presque Isle street, on the west 94 feet by Eleventh street, or Calhoun street, on the north by an alley 44 feet, and on the east 94 feet by land of Robb Taylor, on which is erected a two-story frame dwelling house eighteen by twenty-eight feet with a two-story kitchen addition with finished basement fourteen by fourteen feet.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Mrs. Matilda Vaughn, Administrator of Henry Vaughn, dec'd.

ALSO

All that certain tract of land situate and lying in Union township Centre County, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the north by lands of Samuel Lanneu, on the east by lands of William Resides and Harry Giste, on the south by land of James Flick and on the west by lands of David Ammerman, containing 76 acres and 44 perches. Thereon erected two dwelling houses, a barn and stable with necessary outbuildings. Two good springs of water and an orchard on the premises. About fifty acres cleared and in good state of cultivation.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William Spotts, Jr.

ALSO

All that certain messuage, lot or piece of ground situate in Potter township, Centre County, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the north by lands of William Mulbarger, on the east by lands of Joseph Strum, on the south by lands of John Wagner and on the west by lands of Wm. Mulbarger, containing four acres more or less. Thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, small barn and other outbuildings.

ALSO

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Potter township, Centre County, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the north by lands of ——— Deitwiler, on the east by lands of John Deitzel, on the south by lands of Melinda Fye, on the west by lands of ——— Deitwiler, containing five acres more or less. Thereon erected a two-story log dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings.

ALSO

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situated in Potter township, Centre County, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a lime stone corner on line of lands of D. Fahinger, thence by land of James Runkle north 5 degrees east 11 3-10 perches to stone at side of public road, thence by puplic road south 57 degrees, east 8 7-10 perches, thence by same south 77 degrees, east 6 9-10 perches to stone, thence by lands of Franklin Wright south 16 degrees west 5 6-10 perches to stone, same south 85 degrees west 2 9-10 perches to stone, thence by land of D. F. Fahinger north 20¾ degrees west 2 2 10 perches to stone, same south 81 degrees west 8 perches to place of beginning, containing 83 perches.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Josiah Taylor.

ALSO

The following described tracts of land. *First tract* of land situated in Rush township, Centre county, Pa., surveyed in pursuance of a warrant to Hugh Hamilton, containing 216 acres and 16 perches. *Second tract* of land situate in Rush township, Centre County, Pa., bounded on the north by lands of William Daily, on the east by lands of Daniel Brenner, on the south by lands of Samuel Onstevert, and on the west by lands of Joseph Elwain, containing 433 acres and 153 perches, surveyed in pursuance of a warrant to Casper Lawrence. *Third tract* of land situate in the township, county and state aforesaid, bounded on the north by lands of Casper Lawrence, on the east by Owen Jordon, on the south by Jacob Slough, containing 433 acres and 153 perches, surveyed in pursuance of a warrant to Samuel Chestnut. *Fourth tract* situate in the county, township, and state aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a white pine, thence due west by William Beech 329 perches to stones, thence north 160 perches to post, thence by Joseph Pine, east 329 perches to stones, thence south 160 perches to the place of beginning, containing 301 acres and 150 perches, surveyed in the warrantee name of George Primm, granted April 16th 1794. *Fifth tract* of land situate in the township, county and state aforesaid. Beginning at stones, thence by land of George Primm west 329 perches to a post, thence north 170 perches, thence east 329 perches to stones, thence south 170 perches to the place of beginning, containing 321 acres and 58 perches, surveyed in pursuance of a warrant granted to Joseph Primm dated April 15th, 1791. *Sixth tract* of land situate in the township, county and state aforesaid. Beginning at stones, thence by Joseph Primm, north 170 perches to stones thence east 329 perches to stones, thence south 170 perches to pine, thence west by Joseph Smith 32 perches to the beginning, containing 348 acres and 149 perches, surveyed in pursuance of a warrant granted to Henry Primm dated April 15th, 1794. *Seventh tract* of land situate in the township of Snow Shoe, County and State aforesaid bounded on the north by Wallace Stewart, on the east by Patrick Moore, on the south by D. Stewart, and on the west by Charles Kirk, containing 433 acres and 153 perches, surveyed in pursuance of a warrant to Robert Rainey.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Wm. H. Ross,

ALSO

All defendants right title and interest in and to the following described lot or piece of land situate in the township of Walker, County of Centre and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a stone corner at a lane on line of land of Adam Deckers estate, thence south 29 degrees east 15 2-10 perches to a stone, thence along lands of Daniel Harshberger, north 61½ degrees east 4 75-100 perches to a stone corner, thence along line of John A. Stover north 29 degrees west 16 14-100 perches to a stone corner, thence along same south 54½ degrees west 4 75-100 perches to the place of beginning, containing 75 perches neat measure. Thereon erected a two-story dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Thomas Evers.

TERMS.—No deed will be acknowledged until the purchase money is paid in full.
W. A. ISHLER,
Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, Pa., Nov. 1, 1892. Sheriff.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—PURSUANT TO an order of the Orphans' Court of Centre County there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in the borough of Bellefonte o—o SATURDAY, NOV. 26, 1892, o—o At 1 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate late of Samuel H. Stover, dec'd, to wit: The undivided one-half part in and to all that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Harris township, Centre county, Pa., containing)—(124 ACRES AND 57 PERCHES,)—(Also the undivided one-half part of all that certain tract of timber land situate in said township of Harris, containing)—(11 ACRES AND 115 PERCHES)—(The farm is located one and one-half miles from the railroad station at Oak Hall, where there is a grain market and stores. The famous "Blue Spring," the source of Spring creek, rises within five or six rods of the buildings, making it convenient for watering stock. A well of the purest water—never failing—is located near the house. There are two fine orchards on the property. The improvements are a two and one-half story STONE DWELLING HOUSE, BANK BARN 50x85 feet, two wagon sheds, corn cribs and other outbuildings. The farm is what was formerly known as the Scheneberger Homestead. The land is in a high state of cultivation.

TERMS.—One-third in cash on confirmation of sale; one-third in one year, and the balance in two years thereafter; the deferred payments to bear interest and to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.
FRANK B. STOVER,
CLEMENT DALE, Atty. Executor.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR A CHARTER.—Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County on the fourth Monday of November, 1892, under act of Assembly entitled, "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29th 1874 and the supplements thereto for the charter of an intended corporation to be called St. Marks Lutheran church of Pleasant Gap, Pa. the character and object of which is to worship Almighty God according to the formula of the General Synod of the Evengelical Lutheran church of the United States of North America and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges conferred by the Act of Assembly aforesaid and its supplements.
JOHN KLINE,
nov3-3t Solicitor.

CORRECTION.—The following correction is made to the election proclamation, to be found on another page:

For the township of Burnside, at the Pine Glenn House.

For the township of Spring (western precinct,) at the public school house known as the Fair Grounds school house.

For the township of Spring (southern precinct,) at the hotel of Gottlieb Haag, in the village of Pleasant Gap.

For the township of Spring (northern precinct) at the Commissioners Office, in the borough of Bellefonte.

NOTICE IN PARTITION.—TO

Miriam Metler, Kline's Grove.
Isaac D. Kline, Paxinor.
Anna Bohner, Paxinos.
Charles Kline, Bear Gap.
Jacob L. Kline, Union Corner.
Ida Gearhart, Union Corner.
Joseph Kimbel, Union Corner.
Reuben Kline, (miner) Elysburg.
Clinton Kase, (Guardian) Elysburg.
Annie Gass, Paxinos.
Priscilla Pensyl, Union Corner.
Isaac Schlagel, Snydertown.
Hannah C. Campbell, Klines Grove.
Theodore Kimbel, Riverside.
Maggie Kline, Snydertown, all of Northumberland county, Pa.
Rosa Goodyear, 316 South Lawrence Avenue, Wichita, Kansas,
Rebecca M. Taylor, 120 Elm St Ottowa, Kansas.
Sarah E. Erwin, Greenbush, Crawford County, Kansas.
John M. Moore, 729 Noble St., Toledo, Ohio.
John D. Critchfield, Mount Gilead, Ohio.
James R. Critchfield, Mount Gilead, Ohio.
Geo. W. Critchfield, Edison, Morrow Co., Ohio.
Alvina Brown, Mount Gilead, Ohio.
Mary J. Gorely, Mount Gilead, Ohio.
Elizabeth Carpenter, Joplin, Missouri.
Miriam Beatty, Kansas City, Missouri.
Annie McHenry, Moreland, Lycoming Co., Pa.
Amos Campbell, Danville, Montour Co., Pa.
Issabella Teitsworth, 831 S. 11 Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn
Jane E. Shaw, Mount Etna, Adams Co., Iowa.
Perry M. Moore, Tuscola, Illinois.
John Yetler, Centralia, Columbia Co., Pa.
Hannah McElhany, Centralia, Columbia Co., Pa.
Joseph Yetler, Numidia, Columbia Co. Pa.

Heirs and legal representatives of Samuel Moore, late of Northumberland county deceased, will take notice that in pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre County a writ of partition has been issued from said Court to the Sheriff of said county, returnable on Monday the 28th day of November 1892. And that the inquest will meet for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said decedent on Tuesday the 15th day of November 1892 at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day upon the premises, at which time and place you can be present if you see proper.

The premises in question are described as follows:

All that certain messuage tract or piece of land known as the John Simpson tract, situate in Haines township, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a post, thence due west along the Charles Fall tract 279 perches to a post, thence along vacant land due south 131 perches to a post, thence along a survey in the name of John Kidd due east 149 perches to a post thence along same tract due south 264 perches to a post, thence along vacant lands due east 25 perches to a chestnut oak, thence along same lands due north 29 perches to a pine, thence along the same lands due east 105 perches to a pine thence along vacant lands due north 394 perches to the place of beginning containing 435 acres.

ALSO

All that certain tract or piece of land situate in Haines township Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a chestnut Oak, thence along vacant lands due east 131 perches to a post, thence along land granted to John Winkleblech, part of the John Kidd tract due south 171 perches to a post, thence along lands of the same due east 149 perches to a post, thence along the John Simpson tract due south 93 perches to a post, thence along vacant land due west 280 perches to a pine, thence along vacant lands due north 264 perches to the place of beginning containing 285 acres and allowancee being part of the John Kidd tract of land.

ALSO

All that certain messuage or tract of land situate in Haines township, Centre county, Penna., bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a heap of stones on line of lands originally surveyed to John Simpson, thence by the same north 171 perches to stone, thence by the same west 149 perches to a stone, thence by the balance of the tracts of which this is a part, originally surveyed in the name of John Kidd, south 171 perches to stones, thence by the same east 149 perches to the place of beginning, containing 150 acres and allowance be the same more or less (reserving however to Simon and Hyman Gratz the right of all the minerals in and on 100 acres and 24 perches of said tract conveyed by their indenture of the 27th of March A. D. 1834 to John Winkleblech and the right to go through and over the same to work out said minerals and to take away said minerals which reservation is still excepted, being the same several tracts of land which were sold as the property of Farnsworth Reed and conveyed by L. W. Munson Sheriff unto Samuel Moore by deed dated August 26th 1878 and recorded in Deed Book B No. 2 pages 202 and 203 as by reference thereto will more fully and at large appear.

That no partition of said premises has been made, but partition thereof yet remains to be made to and among the heirs of said deceased.
WM. A. ISHLER, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, Oct. 18, 1892.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of John Farner, dec'd., late of Potter township, having been granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
WM. C. FARNER,
oct6-6t Executor.
Potters Mills.

NOTICE.—WHEREAS, THE TOWN COUNcil of the borough of Centre Hall on the 3rd day of September, A. D., 1892, voted to increase the indebtedness of the said borough of Centre Hall by four thousand dollars, for the purpose of erecting or purchasing water works for the use of the said borough of Centre Hall. And whereas, the said town council directed that notice should be given to the electors of the said borough of Centre Hall that an election should be held on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1892, in the said borough for the purpose of obtaining the assent of the electors of the said borough to such increase of indebtedness, now therefore take notice; that an election shall be held for the purpose aforesaid at the usual polling place in the said borough of Centre Hall on the said 8th day of November A. D. 1892.

The amount of the last assessed valuation of the said borough of Centre Hall is $120,000.

The amount of the existing debts is $——

The amount of the proposed increase is $4000

The percentage of the proposed increase is $.03⅓

The purpose for which the indebtedness is to be increased is for the erection or purchase of water works for the use of the said borough of Centre Hall.

JOHN F. ALEXANDER,
President.
R. D. FOREMAN,
Secretary.

ORDINANCE.—BE IT ORDAINED AND ENacted into an ordinance by the Town Council of the borough of Centre Hall, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority of the same.

Sec. 1st. That the treasurer of the borough of Centre Hall is hereby authorized and directed, provided a majority of the electors of the said borough of Centre Hall at the next general election to be held Tuesday November 8th A. D. 1892, assent thereto, to borrow $4000 and thereby increase the indebtedness of the said borough of Centre Hall by the like amount; which sum of money is to be used in the erection or purchase of water works for the use of the said borough of Centre Hall.

Sec. 2nd. That the said Treasurer be authorized to issue bonds of the said borough of Centre Hall to secure the said sum of money above directed to be borrowed.

Sec. 3rd. That the clerk of the council of the said borough is hereby directed to give notice of the aforegoing ordinance, and of the election to be held by reason thereof on the 8th day of November A. D. 1892, at the usual place of holding elections in the said borough of Centre Hall, for at least thirty days in the CENTRE HALL REPORTER, the only newspaper published in the said borough of Centre Hall.

Attest FRED KURTZ, JR.
Burgess.
R. D. FOREMAN, Clerk,

PUBLIC SALE. THERE WILL BE EXposed to public sale at the late residence of Daniel Horner, dec'd., about 1½ miles southwest of Tusseyville, Pa., on Saturday, November 5th, 1892, the following described personal property, to wit: 1 mare, 1 cow, will be fresh soon, 2 head of young cattle, 1 brood sow and pigs, 2 two-horse wagons, 2 set of hay ladders, 1 one-horse truck wagon, 1 top buggy, 2 sleds, 1 set tug harness, 2 set single harness, and other horse gears, etc., 1 threshing machine, power and shaker, 1 spring tooth harrow, 1 Rem & clipper plow, 1 side hill plow, good cultivators, hoke plow, and other farm implements, 1 broom machine, broom handles and wire, a lot of good corn brooms, a lot of fence wire and wire plier, lot of zinc barb wire, 2 good grain cradles, hay by the ton, and corn fodder by the shocks, corn and other grain by the bushel, about 6000 18 inch shaved white pine shingles, a nice lot of dry white pine, walnut, ash and hemlock lumber, 1 new hay rake, 1 extra good new fanning mill, also a lot of household goods such as beds and bedding, feather beds, blankets, tables, chairs, sink, lot of carpet, 1 cook stove, 1 ten-plate stove, meat stand and a great many other articles not here mentioned. Sale to commence at 12 30 p. m., when terms will be made known by J. S. HOUSMAN,
WM. GOHEEN, Administrator.
Auctioneer.

——Cash paid for hides.—G. O. Benner.

WINTER UNDERWEAR

FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.

Dozens of styles. All prices

.....AT.....

Harper & Kreamer.

ATTORNEYS.

JOHN ELINE
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office on second floor of Furst's building, north of Court House. Can be consulted in German and English. jan87

J. H. ORVIS, C. M. BOWER, E. L. ORVIS.
ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS,
Attorneys at Law,
BELLEFONTE PA.
Office in Crider's Exchange building on second floor. jan85

D. F. FORTNEY,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Conrad Building. jan92

CLEMANT DALE,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office N. W. corner Diamond, two doors from First National Bank. jan87

J. L. SPANGLER, C. P. HEWES.
SPANGLER & HEWES,
Attorneys at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Special attention to collections. Practice in all the courts. Consultation in German and English. jan92

BANKS.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Receive deposits. Discount notes.
jan92 J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier.

HOTELS.

IRVIN HOUSE,
S. Woods Caldwell, Proprietor,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.
Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor jan92

BUSH HOUSE,
W. L. Daggett, Proprietor,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Special attention given to country trade. apr99

FOUNTAIN HOUSE,
Emanuel Brown, Proprietor,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
The traveling community will find this hotel equal to any in the county in every respect, for man and beast, and charges very moderate.

NEW GARMAN HOUSE,
Opposite Ccurt House,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements. Good table and moderate charges.

SPRING MILLS HOTEL,
D. H. Ruhl, Proprietor,
SPRING MILLS, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains.

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
G. B. Brandon, Proprietor,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

CAMERON HOUSE,
Ord & Zerfing, Proprietors,
LEWISBURG, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor.

ST. ELMO HOTEL.—317 AND 319 ARCH ST. Philadelphia. Rates $2 per day. Located in the immediate centres of business, and places of amusement and the different railroad depots, as well as all parts of the city are easily accessible by street cars constantly passing the door. It offers special inducements to those visiting the city for business or pleasure. Your patronage respectfully solicited. Jos. M. FEGER,
Proprietor.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEG

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE (*Three Courses.*) and AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY; with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BOTANY and HORTICULTURE; theoretical and practical. Students taught original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. {CIVIL ENGINEERING, / ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING; / MECHNICAL ENGINEERING;} These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY; Ancient and Modern, with original investigation.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LADIES' COURSE IN LITERATURE and SCIENCE; Two years. Ample facilities for Music, vocal and instrumental.
8. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
9. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
   MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course; New building and equipment.
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT; Two years—carefully graded and thorough.

Fall term opens Sept. 14, 1892. Examinations for admission June 16, and Sept. 13. Commencement week June 12-15, 1892. For Catalogue or other information, address

GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest.,
State College, Centre Co., Pa

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect May 22, 1892.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.23 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday. For Sunbury, Willkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.50 p. m., Baltimore, 3.20 p. m., Washington, 4.30 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m., New York, 9.25 p. m., Baltimore, 6.45 p. m., Washington at 8.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.00 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10 55 p. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8.02 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.25 a. m., New York at 7.10 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.50 a. m., New York, 9.30 a. m. Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.30, a m Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.36 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.54 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.23 p. m.—Train 21. (Daily) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.,

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.40 a m, Harrisburg 8.10 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.25 a. m. (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10.17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 8.10 a m, Baltimore 9.00 a m, Willkesbarre 10 15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 11.40 a m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 11.45 a m, Wilkesbarre 3.12 p m, (daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon at 5.54 p m, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 2.00 p m, Philadelphia 4.25 p m, Washington 3 25 p m, Baltimore 4.30 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon 9 25 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia week days.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad. 11.20 p m, Washington 10.00 p m, Baltimore, 11.20 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5 36 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. PM	P.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	A M	P.M.	Eastward. P M
2		5 50	Montandon	9 20		4 55
2 20		6 20	Lewisburg	9 10		4 45
2 30		6 30	Biehl	9 00		4 37
2 37		6 35	Vicksburg	8 53		4 32
2 47		6 45	Mifflinburg	8 43		4 22
3 03		7 00	Millmont	8 27		4 09
3 13		7 08	Glen Iron	8 17		4 02
3 47		7 43	Paddy Mountain	7 43		3 30
3 58	7 25	7 53	Coburn	7 32	7 10	3 18
4 06	7 32	8 01	Zerby	7 24	7 02	3 10
4 15	7 50	8 10	Rising Spring	7 16	6 54	3 02
4 23	7 58	8 18	Penn Cave	7 10	6 48	2 54
4 28	8 03	8 24	Centre Hall	7 03	6 42	2 47
4 34	8 09	8 32	Gregg	6 57	6 36	2 40
4 40	8 16	8 37	Linden Hall	6 50	6 30	2 32
4 45	8 20	8 42	Oak Hall	6 45	6 25	2 27
4 49	8 24	8 46	Lemont	6 41	6 22	2 23
4 53	8 28	8 51	Dale Summit	6 37	6 17	2 18
5 02	8 37	9 00	Pleasant Gap	6 28	6 09	2 08
5 05	8 40	9 04	Axemann	6 25	6 06	2 04
5 10	8 45	9 10	Bellefonte	6 20	6 00	2 00

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.20, 5.35 and 7.45 p m, turning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.55 a m, 10.25 a m. 5.05

SOMEWHAT STRANGE.

ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS OF EVERY DAY LIFE.

Queer Facts and Thrilling Adventures Which Show That Truth is Stranger Than Fiction.

GEORGE WHITE, manager at a New Haven restaurant, purchased a green turtle weighing forty-nine pounds, which had been captured in Kelsey's pond, off Sandy Beach. The animal was taken to the cafe, and preparations were made for cooking it. The head of the turtle was cut off in the customary way by the head cook, assisted by Ameda Cledes, the second cook. After the head had been severed it was left for a time beside the body of the animal. About an hour afterward Cledes began looking at the head, the jaws being open. He inserted the thumb of his right hand and the forefinger of the left hand, running the digits about an inch into the mouth of the animal. Almost instantly the jaws closed together, imprisoning the finger and thumb between the teeth. Cledes cried out with pain and brought to his assistance the hired cook and one or two other persons present. The digits between the jaws prevented them from closing tightly together, and gave opportunity for the insertion of a steel instrument used in pulling nails from packages, and with this the jaws were pried apart far enough to allow other iron instruments to be inserted, through the aid of which the jaws were finally pried apart and Cledes' thumb and finger released. The grip of the jaws was such that the teeth nearly severed the thumb and badly lacerated the forefinger. The injury will prevent Cledes from using his right hand for some time. The head of the animal had been severed from the body fully an hour before the occurrence, but competent authorities on the actions of turtles allege that such animals will show signs of life from six to twelve hours after the head has been severed, and it is not an infrequent occurrence for the jaws to open and close for a period of six hours.

THE daughter of the late W. J. Kinsey performed an act of cool bravery in Denver, Col., the other night. She saved her pet, the family horse, from burning to death. The scene of the fire was the stable adjoining the costly residence at Eleventh avenue and Pearl street, belonging to the Kinsey estate, where live the son and daughter with a housekeeper and coachman. Miss Nettie Kinsey returned from a few days' visit to Manitou. She was accompanied home by two young friends, and at 8:45 when they reached the house they found it locked. The young ladies were afraid to attempt to enter the house by a window, and Miss Kinsey concluded to wake the coachman, Arthur George, whose sleeping-room was in the barn. When she approached the window she was apprised by the smell of smoke and the heat that the barn was on fire. Quickly the young lady recognized the gravity of the situation. She thought of the family horse, a valuable animal, and one to which she was much attached, standing in his stall crazed with fright, while the smoke and flames were nearly enveloping him. Giving the alarm to her friends the brave little lady broke the window with her umbrella and climbed in regardless of wounded and bleeding fingers. She rushed through the blinding smoke to the door, which she unbarred. Then, stripping off her jacket, she blindfolded the frightened horse and led him to the open air. By this time the screams of the young ladies had brought a crowd to the scene, and some one had turned in an alarm. The fire department quickly responded and the flames were subdued.

A COUGAR incident in Asotin County is told by the Asotin (Washington) Sentinel. John Shoemaker recently went up to Cache creek to drive home a milch cow that had a young calf. He shouldered his gun and called along his dog, and after he arrived at the place he found the cow, but discovered that a cougar had killed the calf and, after eating a part of it, was engaged in burying the remainder of the carcass under sticks and leaves. The dog gave tongue and the beast sought protection in the forks of a tree, where the dog held him prisoner until the arrival of Mr. Shoemaker, who took aim and fired. The cougar fell from his perch to the ground, and this so scared the dog that he ran toward his master, who, thinking he was the cougar making for him, threw his gun aside and ran as fast as his legs could carry him to his home. There he told a hair-raising story of the chase the cougar had given him. A party was formed and went to the scene, where they found the cougar dead at the foot of the tree, the rifle ball having entered his neck and passed into his lungs. The party on returning home, while crossing Poverty ranch, killed a wildcat measuring twenty-two inches in height. It is said to be the largest cat ever seen in the Joseph creek country.

WILHELM SCHMIDT, living four miles south of Conneaut, Ohio, has become one of the most remarkable freaks outside of the museums. He has been in this country thirty-four years, but is unable and unwilling to speak a word of English, living with his wife and daughter on an isolated little farm that yields corn and potatoes enough for the trio. A visitor, from curiosity, called on the old man and thus describes what he saw: "What proved to be Schmidt sat in an armchair in the centre of the one-roomed house. Only a huge mound of hair surmounting his shoulders was visible—not a human feature to be seen. Schmidt propped his cane against his chair, and with both hands pulled this shock of hair open, showing his face, which was bleached and uncanny looking, like vegetables grown under cover. Only for a minute was the old man's face to be seen, for he dropped the curtain of hair back over it, saying in German that he did not like the light and could not endure it. The great mass of hair fell as thickly over his face in front as over the back of his head. Schmidt has worn his hair as a hiding place for his head and face for eighteen years, and steadfastly refuses to have it cut. His eyesight has been practically destroyed by having the light shut from it so long."

MRS. D. M. MADDEN of Denison, Texas, is a lady of nerve. On a recent afternoon her little girl Mary, aged two years, was seated on the ground under a tree playing with a tin hoop, to which were attached bells. The noise of the bells attracted a large blacksnake, which crawled to the feet of the child and stretched at full length, with its head resting on her left foot. The jingle of the bells seemed to charm it, for the snake closed its eyes and was motionless. Mrs. Madden saw the snake. She did not scream for assistance, as most women would have done under the circumstances. She darted to the child, grabbed the snake by the tail and hurled it through the air. The peculiar music of the bells had evidently placed the snake under a spell, as it did not move until it felt the touch of Mrs. Madden's hand.

WILLIAM SOMERS was fatally bitten by a large rattlesnake on Ruby Creek, in Boise county, Idaho. He was out hunting, and seeing a deer he jumped into a hole in order that he might conceal himself. The hollow proved to be a rattlesnake den, and Somers lost no time in jumping out again. A dozen snakes bit his boots, but their fangs did not penetrate the tough leather. The deer having been frightened away Somers decided to have some fun with the den of snakes, which numbered 100 or more. He lighted a bundle of pine needles and threw them into the hole. As the snakes darted about trying to escape the flames Somers threw rocks and sticks at them. At the height of his sport he reached down to pick up what appeared to be a portion of a tree limb. It was really one of the snakes Somers had wounded. It coiled itself and bit him upon his right wrist. Somers started on the run for his camp, three miles away. The sun was warm, and the venom of the snake accomplished its deadly work before he had run half a mile. The corpse was so terribly swollen that an ordinary coffin was too small to hold it.

A RATHER reckless Biddeford (Me.) man, with no respect for law or Gospel, is said to have devised a scheme for catching trout by the wholesale, which did not work as well as he thought. He supposed that a bomb exploded in the brook would bring all the fish in it to the surface, so that he would only have to pick them up. He provided himself with a bomb powerful enough to blast a schooner out of water and went to a local brook in which there were said to be lots of trout. He fixed the fuse, ignited it, and threw the bomb into the brook. As he did so his dog jumped in after it, seized it in his mouth, got back to shore, and started after his master, who was legging it across the field as fast as he could in the realization of his danger. The man had the good luck to get over a fence, which bothered the dog, and a moment later, hearing an explosion, he looked around to see his dog going skyward.

A PHYSICIAN says that a man may do a great deal for himself by sheer force of will, and that in no disorder is it easier to prove this than in delirium tremens. He says that one of his patients is a hard drinker, and that while he never takes enough liquor to prevent his attending to business, he is always saturated with alcohol. At certain intervals, however, the man receives a warning, and he then "tapers off" until he has reached the minimun in his daily allowance. This warning comes in the form of blue snakes that wind up his legs and creep into his lap and crawl over the table and coil in his plate. He knows that they are not real, so he sets his teeth and goes on with his work or his eating or his reading, and resolves to be moderate. He has schooled himself so well that his wife does not know when he has reached his periodical climax at the verge of "jim jams."

THE most marvellous of clocks has been built by a Black Forest maker and sold for $4,000. Besides doing everything that most clocks do in the matter of time and calendar, it shows the time in Berlin, St. Petersburg, Madeira, Shanghai, Calcutta, Montreal, San Francisco, Melbourne, and Greenwich. Every evening at eight a young man invites the company to vespers in an electrically illuminated chapel wherein a young woman plays the "Maiden's Prayer." On New Year's eve two trumpeters announce the flight of the old year and the advent of the new. In May a cuckoo comes out; in June a quail; in October a pheasant appears to be shot down by a typical British sportsman who proceeds to bag his game. At daybreak the sun rises and some bells play a German air entitled "Phœbus Awakes." On the night of the full moon they play another German air entitled "Sweet and Tranquil Luna." There are other features too numerous to mention.

AN extraordinary freak of nature has been just made public in Baltimore in the shape of a child born without a head. Not the least vestige of that most important part of the human anatomy was visible, except the mouth and chin, which were of the natural size and formed the adjacent part of the neck, as if they had dropped into it. To the great relief of the horror-stricken mother, the child lived only twenty-four hours. The family is well-known and highly respected, and the remaining children who are members of it have no impediments, either mental or physical.

Types of Sailing Ships.

American ships seldom carry clinker-built boats, which are very common on the ships of other nations. The old-fashioned wood-stocked anchor is still to be seen as one of the bowers of an American ship, while the other will be an iron-stocked patent anchor. Large American ships almost always have a deck-house on the poop abaft the after house, in which are enclosed the wheel and a chart-room. Some Italians, Spaniards and other Europeans have a protection for the helmsman, but not so complete a shelter as has been described for the American. The average American ship has a greater beam in proportion to her other measurements than the ships of other nations, and this, with her large airy deck-houses, makes her decidedly the most comfortable ship in which to go down to the sea. English iron ships have their cabins well aft and extending right across the vessel, with round ports in the iron shell for windows. The larger of these craft have their forecastles under the top gallant forecastles.

THE BODY AND ITS HEALTH.

MUSTARD FOOTBATH FOR COLD.—A mustard footbath will frequently ward off an approaching cold. A tablespoonful of mustard to two quarts of hot water is the proportion for an adult; for a very young child double the quantity of water may be used. A bucket, on account of its depth, makes a better receptacle than a tub, and while the feet are being soaked a warm blanket should be thrown over the knees, covering bucket and all.

VALUE OF EGGS AS FOOD.—Six large eggs will weigh about a pound. As a flesh producer, one pound of eggs is equal to one pound of beef. About one-third of the weight of an egg is solid nutriment, which is more than can be said of meat. There are no bones and tough pieces that have to be laid aside. Practically, an egg is animal food, and yet there is none of the disagreeable work of the butcher necessary to obtain it. Eggs at average prices are among the cheapest and most nutritious articles of diet. Like milk, an egg is complete food in itself, containing everything necessary for the development of a perfect animal. It is also easily digested, if not damaged in cooking. Indeed, there is no more concentrated and nourishing feed than eggs. The albumen, oil and saline matter are, as in milk, in the right proportion for sustaining animal life. The valuable or important salts are contained in the yolk, and hence this portion of the egg is most useful in some forms of disease. A weakly person in whom nerve force is deficient and the blood impoverished, may take the yolk of egg with advantage. The iron and phosphoric compounds are in a condition to be easily assimilated, and, although homeopathic in quantity, nevertheless exert a marked influence on the system. The yolks of eggs, containing as they do, less albumen are not so injuriously affected by heat as the whites, and a hard boiled yolk may be usually eaten by invalids without inconvenience.

A boiled egg, being easier of digestion than meat, supplies a means of graduating the amount of nourishment. The celebrated Guinod de Reyniere, who consecrated his life to studying the delicacies of the table, affirms, in his "Almanach des Gourmands," that eggs can be served in more than 600 ways, and a book is published in London by a French cook who gives 150 receipts for cooking eggs. The feeble man who has regained strength by eating boiled eggs for several days, will continue the same comforting food when presented in the form of an omelet, which is the one principal food preparation made with eggs. . . . The phosphorus in the egg is very good for all those who have brain work to do. —[D. L. Simonds.

HEADACHES.—Of the many ills to which human flesh is subject, writes a physician, there is one class which, in its own peculiar way, probably causes more trouble and discomfort in general than an epidemic of more serious features. This is headache, and the term carries within its eight letters a cognomen for a multitude of conditions not in harmony with health. Of headaches it may be said that, irrespective of their variety, they arise from things internal and things external. The former operate in a very great majority of cases and have a proportionate importance. The principal headache which arises from within is the "sick headache." This is a complaint which is probably one of the most annoying and persistent of all the ills of flesh—it is a periodical and almost, one would say, a habitual affliction. "Sick headache" is a form of neuralgia, and is in many respects allied to epilepsy. It begins in a spasm of certain groups of nerves, expends its energy on the brain and ends in exhaustion of one degree or another. There are two forms, but as they practically have the same origin it is useless to separate them for discussion. "Sick headache" arises from an over-sensitive or weakened condition of the nerves, or from a disordered digestive system. It is both preventable and curable, and people who habitually suffer from it may well bear in mind that they may do much in a small way to make life endurable. The cure of "sick headache" is of less importance than its prevention, and the good old adage which compares an ounce to a pound comes in very aptly at this point. A few rules may be laid down for keeping this complaint in a metaphorical quarantine. 1. Do not sit up all night in order to worry over something which can be better settled in your mind by a few minutes of thought in daylight. 2. Do not eat a supper which experience may teach you is unfitted to your powers of digestion. 3. Do not neglect your hours of rest, nor indulge in anything so stimulating that a subsequent exhaustion is occasioned. These precepts, limited though they may seem to be, are not devoid of sense, and in giving them it is understood that proper attention to clothing is given. Persons with a tendency to headache may not escape its coming at all times, but may lessen the periods in great measure. There are many little domestic measures which can be employed for the relief of a "sick headache," and are at times most useful when the doctor is not conveniently near. They do not consist of heavy drugs, but act on purely mechanical principles. In the first place comes the matter of regulating the light of the room; in the second place is the matter of temperature, and next come the simple remedial agents which come directly in contact with the body. Light is of greatest importance, for individuals differ in regard to the tolerance of light, one being benefited by its absence and another by its presence. Generally, however, the eyes are extremely sensitive and painful during an attack of "sick headache," and darkness is an essential to relieve the strain occasioned by viewing any object which is bright or even by such slight reflection as comes from substances of dull color. It is well, in this connection, to make it a cardinal point to soften the light of your room as much as possible. The temperature of the room is also a variable quantity, but even if one a little lower than is ordinarily comfortable gives a sense of ease it should be avoided. Cool air has simply a temporary soothing effect at best, and in the long run does not possess the good properties of an ordinary even temperature. Proper ventilation may be secured without producing draughts of air, and this is all that is essential. The hands and the feet are usually cold, at least during a part of an attack of "sick headache." When this period prevents a hot mustard foot bath, soaking the hands in hot water and putting a warm piece of flannel about the body, is often of inestimable service in lessening the pain and in shortening the duration of the attack. While employing these measures a mustard leaf—such as your druggist sells in little tin boxes—applied to the back of the neck will be found to be a valuable accessory. Persons who suffer habitually from "sick headaches" can nearly always predict the advent of an attack, and, if they can, an emetic of hot water followed by a laxative dose of salts or magnesia may save the pain they otherwise might suffer. It is, as a matter of routine domestic treatment, a good plan to wash out the stomach in the beginning of the attack, even when it has not been anticipated. This may be done without much discomfort by swallowing sufficient lukewarm water to give the stomach a feeling of tension. The rejection of this clears the stomach of mucus and irritants which might tend to aggravate the complaint.

RELIABLE RECIPES.

PORK CHOWDER.—Chop one onion very fine; boil one or two beets and one dozen potatoes; pare and slice together in a dish with the chopped onions raw; melt one large spoonful of butter and pour over the whole, together with half a cupful of warm vinegar; season with pepper and salt. Have ready to accompany this dish half a dozen slices of salt pork, cut thin, and fried tender. Then, when done, take out of the frying pan and dip in a batter made of 3 eggs well beaten, 1 tablespoonful of milk (sweet), and 1 cupful of flour mixed with half a tablespoonful of baking powder. Fry in the pork fat and serve warm.

CHICKEN WITH RICE.—Chicken with rice is an old familiar dish. The chicken is well picked, drawn and trussed into shape in the same way as for roasting, but without stuffing. It is then laid on its breast in boiling water. Add to the water half a carrot, an onion with two cloves stuck in it, half a bayleaf, and a sprig of parsley. Let the chicken cook very slowly in this water for about half an hour. Then add a small cup of raw rice, and let the whole cook for twenty minutes longer, still very slowly. There should be a heaping teaspoonful of salt added when the rice is put in. Take up the chicken and surround it by a border of cooked rice. Strain the remainder of the rice and broth through a juice sieve. Add a pint of hot milk, and let this soup boil up for ten minutes. Serve it with pieces of bread cut in fanciful shapes when soft, then dried and fried brown in butter. The appearance of the chicken may be improved by scattering fried breadcrumbs over it, though some people prefer to serve it white, as it will be when cooked in the rice.

PORK-CHOPS. — Pork-chops make a very acceptable breakfast dish these cold, frosty mornings. They are especially nice at this time broiled. To broil them, trim them well, flatten them with a mallet, rub them with a little sweet-oil, and let them broil for about seven minutes on each side. Sauce-Robert is the time-honored sauce to serve with pork-chops. A simple rule for making this calls for half an onion sliced and fried with a teaspoonful of butter, till they are quite brown. Add a teaspoonful of sugar, sprinkling it in. This is to glaze the onions. Add half a wine-glass of white wine, and cook for six minutes. Then add a pint of sauce Espagnole or brown gravy. Let the mixture boil for about fifteen or twenty minutes slowly. Then add a teaspoonful of English mustard, wet with a little cold stock. If you do not care to prepare so elaborate a sauce as this, serve the chops simply with mustard or maitre d'hotel butter. Most people like the piquante sauce with pork-chops or pork-tenderloins. Pork-chops look especially nice arranged around a little mound of mashed potatoes.

A Contrast of Various Nations' Ships.

American ships have less drop to their courses and a greater depth to their topsails than any other ships in the world. Almost all European ships and English men have standing gaffs for their spankers; American ships never, and these latter carry much larger spankers than the foreigners. American ships almost all have elliptical sterns, with the exceptions of the few iron ones and some Portland craft which are looked upon as rather slow sailers. Vessels flying the English flag, except those built in the provinces, are nearly all of iron or steel and have round sterns. In the "channel" there are still a few small wooden vessels built, and here the top-sail-schooner rig is the favorite. Many of these little craft may be seen in Newfoundland waters. They carry salt to the island and take away fish from it and from Labrador. Among these vessels, some of which are very old, yet as hard as a rock, one will often observe the old-fashioned, rectangular, far overhanging stern that was so common once on English yachts. Probably there are not three full-rigged brigs under the American flag, and this is a rig of the past, and is comparatively rare among all people but the Greeks. With them everything from the size of a long boat upwards must be a full-rigged brig. Ships hailing from St. John, New Brunswick, are generally credited with being not over speedy, and with them, as with some of the Portland, Me., ships, the round stern is quite common.—[New York Post.

AROUND THE HOUSE.

To preserve the elasticity of India rubber, wash it five or six times a year with slightly alkaline water.

White cotton duck makes the nicest of all bags for soiled linen, as it is very substantial and can be so easily laundered. If ornamented with blue and red cotton, worked in Russian cross stitch, it can be made very ornamental also.

Copper utensils or brass articles may be thoroughly cleaned and made to look as bright as new by washing them with a solution of salt and vinegar. Use as much salt as the vinegar will dissolve, and apply with a woolen rag, rubbing vigorously, then polish with pulverized chalk, and the article will look like new, with the expenditure of little labor, as the acid of the vinegar is very efficient in removing stains from either brass or copper.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

BABY LOGIC.

She was ironing her doll's new gown,
Maid Marian, four years old,
With her brows puckered down
In a painstaking frown,
Under her tresses of gold.

'Twas Sunday, and nurse coming in
Exclaimed in a tone of surprise;
"Don't you know it's a sin
Any work to begin
On the day that the Lord sanctifies?"

Then lifting her face like a rose.
Thus answered the wize little tot;
"Now don't you suppose
The good Lord he knows
This little iron aint hot?"
—[Elizabeth W. Bellamy in Wide Awake.

NARCISSUS.

Narcissus was the son of a nymph and a river god. Once, while gazing into a fountain, he saw his own image and immediately fell in love with it. He thought it was some beautiful water spirit and plunged in his arms to embrace it. Of course it fled at his touch and then returned again after he withdrew his arms, to fascinate him afresh. This unrequited love of his finally killed him, and his blood was changed into the narcissus flowers, the pretty daffodils and jonquils.—[Voice.

A TEST OF HONESTY.

"Paper, sir? Evenin' paper?" shouted a little newsboy in one of the principal streets.

A gentleman looked down curiously on the mite of humanity, and said with a slight smile—

"Can you change a quarter?"

"I can get it changed," was the prompt reply. "What paper do you want?"

"Star," said the gentleman. "But," he added, hesitatingly, "how do I know you will bring back the change?"

"You don't know it," replied the little fellow, sharply.

"Then I must trust to your honesty."

"That's about the size of it. Or—hold on! Here's your security. There's thirty-four papers in this bundle. Ketch on to 'em."

Before the gentleman could remonstrate, the boy had placed the bundle of papers in his arms, and was off like a flash.

He was gone perhaps three minutes, but during that time the gentleman was rendered completely miserable. Half a dozen of his acquaintances passed, and each one stopped to inquire if he had gone into the newspaper business, and how it paid, while the newsboys gathered around and jeered him, under the impression that he was an interloper. So he gave a great sigh of relief when the boy returned and put the change into his hand.

"I didn't run away, did I!" he said with a cheerful grin.

"No," answered the man with a groan, "but if you hadn't returned in a minute I would have run away."

"And cheated me out of ten cents?" demanded the boy, indignantly.

But the gentleman did not stop to explain.—[Yankee Blade.

WHAT BOYS SHOULD LEARN.

Not to tease boys or girls smaller than themselves.

Not to take the easiest chair in the room, put in the pleasantest place, and forget to offer it to mother when she comes to sit down.

To treat their mother as politely as if she were a strange lady who did not spend her life in their service.

To be as kind and helpful to their sisters as they expect their sisters to be to them.

To make their friends among good boys.

To take pride in being gentlemen at home.

To take their mother into their confidence if they do anything wrong, and, above all, never to lie about anything they have done.

To build a fence correctly.

To fill the wood-box every night.

To shut doors in summer to keep flies out.

To shut doors without slamming.

To shut them in winter to keep the cold out.

To do errands promptly and cheerfully.

To get ready to go away without the united efforts of mother and sisters.

To be gentle to their little sisters.

To wash dishes and make their beds when necessary.

To sew on a button and darn a stocking.

To be kind to all animals.

To ride, row and swim.

To be manly and courageous.

To tell the truth.—[Cincinnati Gazette.

SENSIBLE CRESTS.

While many Americans are looking up their remote ancestors to provide themselves with a crest and coat of arms, a few follow the example of early English families and adopt some emblem which suggests a noteworthy incident in their own history.

One millionaire, not ashamed of the source of his wealth, has a derrick engraved on his seal. Another family, enriched by the manufacture of furniture, has adopted a tree as a crest.

The most interesting of these modern symbols, perhaps, is found engraved on the plate and books of a family of Pennsylvania Friends, who would probably be unwilling to call it a crest. It is a cat, carrying a rabbit in its mouth.

There is a legend to explain it. The first of the family to emigrate to this country was the father of eleven children. He sailed in the same year as Penn, and died on the voyage, leaving his wife to land alone with her helpless flock. She had a grant of land, but no money. They took refuge, as did many of the first emigrants to America, in a cave dug out of the side of a hill.

Winter came on. Provisions failed. The widow saw her children grow pale and weak for want of food. The day arrived at last when there was not a grain of meal in the barrel. She fell on her knees and prayed in an agony of supplication. When she arose she smiled, her children said afterward, as if she had seen an angel coming with bread.

Going out, she saw no angel, but the cat with a freshly-killed rabbit in its mouth. The rabbit made a good meal, of which pussy, we may be sure, had her full share.

The family, which has been a prosperous and influential one, preserve this symbol of their early history to commemorate their gratitude to the two despised animals and to God, Who used them as His messengers.—[Youth's Companion.

POPULAR SCIENCE NOTES.

THE WIRES UNDER THE SEA.—The world's submarine cables now measure about 143,011 nautical miles, in 1,168 sections. Different governments control 833 sections, or 13,383 miles—France claiming 3,269 miles, Great Britain 1,595, Germany 1,597, and Italy 1,027 miles. The remaining 335 cables, aggegating 129,628 miles are owned by private companies. This great length of cable has been nearly all made on the banks of the Thames, but Italy now has a cable factory, and France will soon have two. To lay and repair the cables requires the constant service of a specially equipped fleet of 37 vessels, of 56,955 tons.

GROWTH-MOVEMENTS OF PLANTS.—Photography is marvellously widening our field of vision. It has shown us millions of stars hitherto unknown, it has revealed astonishing details of animal locomotion and caught the rifle bullet in its flight, and it is now being made to record the movements of the growing parts of plants. Especially curious are the results with certain climbers, such as the hop-convolvulus, pamoea, etc. The young stems move in a succession of irregular circular or elliptical curves, which vary every moment, even in direction, and are due to irregular growth in different parts of the stem. During the sleep of plants, movements do not cease, but consist of alternate upward and downward vibrations.

CHEMICAL PRODUCTION OF LIFE.—If science has limitations, man is slow to recognize them, and at least one eminent French biologist contends that it is not folly to expect that human intelligence will even create life itself from inorganic matter! Not an insect, a bird or a man—the student's aspirations do not soar to such complex creations—but simply a one-celled organism, a living lump of protoplasm. This, says a reviewer of M. Armand Sabatier, may possibly be done, and is even a probability, though the reason why the particular chemical mixtures should give life may remain forever a mystery. Modern chemists have produced by synthesis many substances which occur in nature only as products of living matter, but it has been argued that these—such as alcohol, urea and formic acid—are the products only of the decay of the living creature, and that, while the artificial formation of the cellule may be provoked, the materials of which it is made cannot be reproduced. This objection has been now swept away by the artificial building up of the peptones—that is, the nourishment of the higher creatures, the food albumen as transformed by the digestive process and made ready for immediate assimilation. Chemistry, moreover, has given isomeric changes in a number of bodies, and in the view of M. Sabatier nothing repels the hope that, having produced from albumen a non-living creature, it will one day be able to determine the isomeric change which will make it a living creature. What then?

The Ticket Seller's Parrot.

Ben Lusbie, who for fifteen years was one of the greatest features of Barnum's circus in the capacity of "lightning ticket seller," had a wonderful parrot, which had been presented to him by one of the canvasmen of the show, who was at one time a sailor on a steamer plying between Boston and Fernandino, in the Bahamas. Lusbie used to have a way of quieting the scrambling mob of the ticket-purchasers around the ticket wagon by saying: "Don't be in a hurry, gentlemen." "There's plenty of time." "Don't crowd each other." "One at a time, gentlemen," and such like expressions. The parrot, which was perched upon the safe in the wagon just back of Lusbie, got to learn these little speeches after a season's tour and often broke out in a piercing squawk with one of them, much to Lusbie's amusement. The parrot, which was quite a little vagabond, broke loose from her fetters one day and flew over into a neighboring woods, near the circus grounds.

A searching party was made up, and they had not proceeded far before they heard a vast racket, apparently made by squawking birds. Hastening to the scene they found poor Poll clinging as best she could to the limb of a dead tree, surrounded by a screaming flock of crows. The parrot had only two or three tail feathers left, and the hostile crows were striking, pecking and plucking her right and left. Hanging on as best she could the parrot was shrilly screaming, "One at a time, gentlemen!" "Don't crowd there!" "Take your time!" "There's plenty more left."—[Indianapolis Sentinel.

An Honest Servant.

One of the first women who was assigned work in the Treasury building was a colored woman, Sophie Holmes by name, says the Chatauquan. One night when Sophie was sweeping the refuse papers in her room she found a box of greenbacks that had been cut, counted and packed to transfer to the vaults and had been accidentally overlooked. She did not dare call the watchman for fear he would be tempted beyond resistance. She thought of her four small children at home alone with no one to give their supper or put them to bed, but the one duty that stared her in the face was to protect that money. She sat down upon the box and quietly waited for the hours to go by. At 1 o'clock in the morning she heard the shuffling step of General Spinner in the corridor, and heard him open the door to his room. She quietly slipped along the corridor, knocked at his door and told him what she had found. The general had the box taken to his room and sent Sophie home in his carriage. The next morning when she returned she found the general still keeping guard. That night he sent for her and placed in her hand her appointment papers given for honesty, and for thirty years she has earned and drawn her $30 per month. Fifty thousand dollars was in this box. At another time she found $80,000, for which the testimony can be seen over General Spinner's own handwriting.

FABLES FROM THE GERMAN.

How John Astor Lent His Friend, Peter Smith, $250,000,000.

The Gartenlaube, a promient German periodical, prints the following article: "Among American millionaires of recent times Astor, Smith, and Vanderbilt are especially distinguished by the magnitude of their benefactions. John Astor had acquired, by speculation in real estate, a fortune which could hardly be expressed in figures. His annual income was estimated at $12,000,000. He gave with open hands and with an apparent contempt for money. His friend, Peter Smith, another lucky real-estate speculator, once asked Astor if he could lend him $250,000,000. The following day Astor handed Smith a check for the amount, which Smith was able to repay a few years later.

"Both these men complained of the misery which their wealth brought them. 'Mine,' said Astor, 'affords me no enjoyment. It brings comfort and happiness to others, but I can personally use only the little that suffices for my daily needs. It is the plague of my life; it clings to me like a vulture and allows me no rest, night or day.' To which Smith responded: 'I have been steadily buying land for years. I think that every man has the right to own a little farm, and needs nothing more to be independent. I intend that my money shall at least do some good.'

"And so Smith gave away farms in vast numbers, as well as money for the purchase of land. Every widow and every old maid in the State of New York received $50 for this purpose. After the civil war he gave 3,000 farms of from fifteen to seventy-five acres to soldiers' widows and orphans. In addition he gave $100,000 annually for charitable purposes. At his death, in 1874, the greater part of his wealth had already been returned to the people. These men seemed to feel an irresistible impulse to employ a part of their superfluity in the alleviation of poverty.

"This feeling was shared by the great railroad king, Cornelius Vanderbilt, who deserves to be honored as one of the most notable pioneers of American civilization. The richest man in the world, he consoled himself with the thought: 'Although I have earned on the average $1,000,000 every year since my birth my chief gratification is that I have enabled others to earn three times as much.' He left $100,000,000 to his eldest son and $15,000,000 for various charitable purposes, in addition to special foundations. This son, who did not long survive him, left $100,000,000 to his two sons and an equal amount to charitable institutions. New York fittingly mourned this great philanthropist. Never before had such a bequest been made by a private individual. The imagination is fairly dazzled by this stream of gold flowing to the relief of human necessity."

Children of Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Soller
Altoona, Pa.

Both Had Eczema
In Its Worst Form

After Physicians Failed, Hood's Sarsaparilla Perfectly Cured.

Great mental agony is endured by parents who see their children suffering from diseases caused by impure blood, and for which there seems no cure. This is turned to joy when Hood's Sarsaparilla is resorted to, for it expels the foul humors from the blood, and restores the diseased skin to fresh, healthy brightness. Read the following:

"We think Hood's Sarsaparilla is the most valuable medicine on the market for blood and skin diseases. Our two children suffered terribly with the

Worst Form of Eczema

for two years. We had three physicians in that time, but neither of them succedeed in curing them or even in giving them a little relief. At last we tried Hood's Sarsaparilla and in a month both children were **perfectly cured.** We recommend

Hood's Sarsaparilla

as a standard family medicine, and would not be without it." MR. and MRS. M. M. SOLLER, 1412 Second Avenue, Altoona, Pa.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

TRADE S.S.S. MARK.

CURES SCROFULA

Mrs. E. J. Rowell, Medford, Mass., says her mother has been cured of Scrofula by the use of four bottles of S.S.S. after having had much other treatment, and being reduced to quite a low condition of health, as it was thought she could not live.

S.S.S. Cured my little boy of hereditary scrofula which appeared all over his face. For a year I had given up all hope of his recovery, when finally I was induced to use S.S.S. A few bottles cured him, and no symptoms of the disease remain.

INHERITED SCROFULA

Mrs. T. L. MATHERS, Matherville, Miss.

Our book on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Pneumatic WHEELS for $40 Per Pair. Also WELDLESS STEEL TUBES. **BICYCLE SULKY** JOHN S. LENG'S SON & CO., New York.

WANTED—Ladies and Young Men to work AT HOME. Pleasant employment at good prices. No canvassing. Address, WITH STAMP, Standard Mfg. Co., L. Box 107, So. Framingham, Mass.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "The Finger of God.

TEXT: "*The finger of God.*"—Exodus viii., 9.

Pharoah was sulking in his marble throne-room at Memphis. Plague after plague had come, and sometimes the Egyptian monarch was disposed to do better, but at the lifting of each plague he was as bad as be ore. The necromancers of the palace, however, were compelled to recognize the divine movement, and after one of the most exasperating plagues of all the series they cried out in the words of my text, "This is the finger of God"—not the first nor the last time when bad people said a good thing. An old Philadelphia friend visiting me the other day asked me if I had ever noticed this passage of Scripture from which I to-day speak. I told him no, and I said right away, "That is a good text for a sermon."

We all recognize the hand of God and know it is a mighty hand. You have seen a man keep two or three rubber balls flying in the air, catching and pitching them so that none of them fell to the floor, and do this for several minutes, and you have admired his dexterity. But have you thought how the hand of God keeps millions and millions of round worlds vastly larger than our world flying for centuries without letting one fall? Wondrous power and skill of God's hand! But about that I am not to discourse. My text leads me to speak of less than a fifth of the divine hand. "This is the finger of God." Only in two other places does the Bible refer to this division of the omnipotent hand. The rocks on Mount Sinai are basalt and very hard stone. Do you imagine it was a chisel that cut the ten commandments in that basalt? No; in Exodus we read that the tables of stone were "written with the finger of God." Christ says that He cast out devils with "the finger of God."

The only instance that Christ wrote a word He wrote not with pen on parchment, but with His finger on the ground. Yet though seldom reference is made in the Bible to a part of God's hand, if you and I keep our eyes open and our hearts right we will be compelled often to cry out, "This is the finger of God!" It is my intention before long to begin a series of sermons on "The Astronomy of the Bible, or God Among the Stars;" "The Ornithology of the Bible, or God Among the Birds;" "The Pomology of the Bible, or God Among the Orchards;" "The Ichthyology of the Bible, or God Among the Fishes;" "The Geology of the Bible, or God Among the Rocks;" "The Waters of the Bible, or God Among the Seas;" "The Zoology of the Bible, or God Among the Beasts;" "The Precious Stones of the Bible, or God Among the Amethysts;" "The Conchology of the Bible, or God Among the Shells;" "The Botany of the Bible, or God Among the Flowers;" "The Chronology of the Bible, or God Among the Centuries," and I want this coming winter to get you and get myself into the habit of seeing the finger of God everywhere and in everything; but this morning I want to induce you to look for the finger of God in your personal affairs.

The most of the gesticulation is natural. If a stranger accost you on the street and ask you the way to some place, it is, as natural as to breathe for you to level your forefinger this way or that. Not one out of a thousand of you would stand with your hands by your side and make no motion with your finger. Whatever you may say with your lips is emphasized and re-enforced and translated by your finger. Now God in the dear old Book says to us innumerable things by the way of direction. He plainly tells us the way to go. But in every exigency of our life, if we will only look, we will find a providential gesture and a providential pointing, so that we may confidently say, "This is the finger of God." Two or three times in my life, when perplexed on questions of duty after earnest prayer, I have cast lots as to what I should do. In olden times the Lord's people cast lots. The land of Canaan was divided by lot. The cities were divided among the priests and Levites by lot. Matthias was chosen to the apostleship by lot.

Now casting lots is about the most solemn thing you can do. It should never be done except with a solemnity like that of the last judgment. It is a direct appeal to the Almighty. If after earnest prayer you do not seem to get the divine direction, I think you might without sin write upon one slip of paper "Yes" and upon another "No," or some other decisive words appropriate to the case, and then obliterating from your mind the identity of the slips of paper draw the decision and act upon it. In that case I think you have a right to take that indication as the finger of God. But do not do that except as the last resort and with a devoutness that leaves absolutely all with God.

For much that concerns us we have no responsibility, and we need not make appeal to the Lord for direction. We are not responsible for most of our surroundings. We are not responsible for the country of our birth, nor for whether we are Americans or Norwegians or Scotchmen or Irishmen or Englishmen. We are not responsible for the age in which we live. We are not responsible for our temperament, be it nervous or phlegmatic, bilious or sanguine. We are not responsible for our features, be they homely or beautiful. We are not responsible for the height or smallness of our stature. We are not responsible for the fact that we are mentally dull of brilliant. For the most of our environments we have no more responsibility than we have for the mollusks at the bottom of the Atlantic ocean.

Oh, I am so glad that there are about five hundred thousand things that we are not responsible for! Do not blame us for being in our manner cold as an iceberg, or nervous as a cat amid a pack of Fourth of July firecrackers. If you are determined to blame somebody, blame our great-grandfathers, or great-grandmothers, who died before the Revolutionary war, and who may have had habits depressing and ruinous. There are wrong things about us all, which make me think that one hundred and fifty years ago there was some terrible crank in our ancestral line. Realize that, and it will be a relief semi-infinite. Let us take ourselves as we are this moment, and then ask "Which way?" Get all the direction you can from careful and constant study of the Bible, and then look up and look out and look around, and see if you can find the finger of God.

It is a remarkable thing that sometimes no one can see that finger but yourself. A year before Abraham Lincoln signed the proclamation of emancipation the White House was thronged with committees and associations, ministers and laymen, advising the president to make that proclamation. But he waited and waited, amid scoff and anathema, because he did not himself see the finger of God. After awhile and at just the right time he saw the divine pointing and signed the proclamation. The distinguished Confederates, Mason and Slidell, were taken off an English vessel by the United States Government. "Don't give them up," shouted all the northern States. "Let us have war with England rather than surrender them," was the almost unanimous cry of the north. But William H. Seward saw the finger of God leading in just the opposite direction and the Confederates were given up, and we avoided a war with England which at that time would have been the demolition of the United States Government.

In other words, the finger of God as it directs you, may be invisible to everybody else. Follow the divine pointing, as you see it, although the world may call you a fool. There has never been a man or a woman who amounted to anything that has not sometimes been called a fool. Nearly all the mistakes that you and I have made have come from our following the pointing of some other finger, instead of the finger of God. But now, suppose all forms of disaster close in upon a man. Suppose his business collapses. Suppose he buys goods and cannot sell them. Suppose by a new invention others can furnish the same goods at less price. Suppose a cold spring or a late autumn or the coming of an epidemic corners a man, and his notes come due and he cannot meet them, and his rent must be paid and there is nothing with to pay it, and the wages of the employes are due and there is nothing with which to meet that obligation, and the bank will not discount, and the business friends to whom he goes for accommodation are in the same predicament, and he bears up and struggles on, until after awhile crash goes the whole concern.

He stands wondering and saying, "I do not see the meaning of all this. I have done the best I could. God knows I would pay my debts if I could, but here I am hedged in and stopped." What should that man do in that case—go to the Scriptures and read the promise about all things working together for good and kindred passages? That is well. But he needs to do something besides reading the Scriptures. He needs to look for the finger of God that is pointing toward better treasures; that is pointing toward eternal release; that is urging him to higher realms. No human finger ever pointed to the east or west or north or south so certainly as the finger of God is pointing that troubled man to higher and better spiritual resources than he has ever enjoyed. There are men of vast wealth who are as rich for heaven as they are for this world, but they are exceptions.

If a man grows in grace it is generally before he gets $100,000 or after he loses it. If a man has plenty of railroad securities and has applied to his banker for more; if the lots he bought have gone up fifty per cent. in value; if he had hard work to get the door of his fireproof safe shut because of a new roll of securities he put in there just before locking up at night; if he be speculating into falling market or a rising market and things take for him a right turn, he does not grow in grace very much that week. Do you know what made the great revival of 1857, when more people were converted to God probably than in any year since Christ was born? It was the defalcations and bankruptcy that swept American prosperity so flat that it could fall no flatter.

I am speaking of whole souled men. Such men as are so broken by calamity that they are humbled and fly to God for relief. Men who have no spirit and never expect anything are not much affected by financial changes. They are as apt to go into the kingdom under one set of circumstances as another. They are deadbeats wherever they are. The only way to get rid of them is to lend them a dollar and you will never see them again. I have tried that plan and it works well. But I am speaking of the effect of misfortune on high spirited men. Nothing but trial will turn such men from earth to heaven. It is only through clouds and darkness and whirlwind of disaster such a man can see the finger of God.

A most interesting as well as a most useful study is to watch the pointing of the finger of God. In the seventeenth century South Carolina was yielding rosin and turpentine and tar as her chief productions. But Thomas Smith noticed that the ground near his house in Charleston was very much like the places in Madagascar where he had raised rice, and some of the Madagascar rice was sown there and grew so rapidly that South Carolina was led to make rice her chief production. Can you not see the finger of God in that incident?

Rev. John Fletcher, of England, many will know, was one of the most useful ministers of the Gospel who ever preached. Before conversion he joined the army and had bought his ticket on the ship for South America. The morning he was to sail some one spilled on him a kettle of water, and he was so scalded he could not go. He was very much disappointed, but the ship he was going to sail on went out and was never heard of again. Who can doubt that God was arranging the life of John Fletcher? Was it merely accidental that Richard Rodda, a Cornish miner, who was on his knees praying, remained unhurt, though heavy stones fell before him and behind him and on either side of him and another fell on the top of these so as to make a roof over him?

A missionary in Jamaica lost his way and in the night was wandering about, when a firefly flashed and revealed a precipice over which in a moment more he would have been dashed. F. W. Robertson, the great preacher of Brighton, England, had his life work decided by the barking of his dog. A neighbor, whose daughter was ill, was disturbed by the barking of that dog one night. This brought the neighbor into communication with Robertson. That acquaintanceship kept him from joining the dragoons and going to India and spending his life in military service, and reserved him for a pulpit the influence of which for Gospelization will resound for all time and all eternity.

Why did not Columbus sink when in early manhood he was afloat six miles from the beach with nothing to sustain him till he could swim to land but a boat's oar? I wonder if his preservation had anything to do with America. Had the storm that diverted the Mayflower from the mouth of the Hudson, for which it was sailing, and sent it ashore at Cape Cod, no divine supervisal? Does anarchy rule this world, or God?

St. Felix escaped martyrdom by crawling through a hole in the wall across which the spiders immediately afterward wove a web. His persecutors saw the hole in the wall, but the spider's web put them off the track. A boy was lost by his drunken father and could not for years find his way home. Nearly grown he went into a Fulton street prayer meeting and asked for prayers that he might find his parents. His mother was in the room and rose and recognized her long lost son. Do you say that these things "only happened so?" Tell that to those who do not believe in a God and have no faith in the Bible. Do not tell it to me.

I said to an aged minister of much experience. "All the events of my life seem to have been divinely connected. Do you suppose it is so in all lives?" He answered, "Yes, but most people do not notice the divine leading." I stand here this morning to say from my own experience that the safest thing in all the world to do is to trust the Lord. I never had a misfortune, or a persecution, or a trial, or a disappointment, however excruciating at the time, that God did not make turn out for my good. My one wish is to follow the divine leading. I want to watch the finger of God.

Nations also would do well to watch for the finger of God. What does the cholera scare in America mean? Some say it means that the plague will sweep our land next summer. I do not believe a word of it. There will be no cholera here next summer. Four or five summers ago there were those who said it would surely be here the following summer because it was on the way. But it did not come. The sanitary precautions established here will make next summer unusually healthful. Cholera never starts from where it stopped the season before, but always starts in the filth of Asia, and if it starts next summer, it will start there again—it will not start from New York quarantine. But it is evident to me that the finger of God is in this cholera scare, and that He is pointing this Nation to something higher and better. It has been demonstrated as never before that we are in the hands of God. He allowed the plague to come to our very gates and then halted it.

The quarantine was right and necessary, but, oh, how easily the plague could have leaped the barriers lifted against it! Thanks to the president of the United States, and thanks to the health officers, and thanks to the Thirteenth regiment, and thanks to all who stood between this evil and our national health, but more than all, and higher than all, thanks to God! Out of that solemnity we ought to pass up to something better than anything that has ever yet characterized us as a nation. We ought to quit our national sins, our Sabbath breaking, and our drunkenness, and our impurities, and our corruptions of all sorts as a people. The tendency is in self gratulation at our prosperity to forget the mercy of God that has kept us from being blotted out for our crimes, and that still multiplies our temporal prosperities. Forward and upward! See you not the finger of God in this protecting mercy?

If we love the Lord and trust Him—and you may all love Him and trust Him from this moment on—we no more understand the good things ahead of us than the child at school studying his A B C can understand what that has to do with his reading John Ruskin's "Seven Lamps of Architecture," or Dante's "Divina Commedia." The satisfactions and joys we have as yet had are like the music a boy makes with his first lesson on the violin compared with what was evoked from his great orchestra by my dear and illustrious and transcendent but now departed friend, Patrick Gilmore, when he lifted his baton and all the strings vibrated, and all the trumpets pealed forth, and all the flutes caroled, and all the drums rolled, and all the hoofs of the cavalry charge, which he imitated, were in full beat. Look ahead! The finger of God points forward.

"Oh, but," says some one, "I am getting old, and I have a touch of rheumatism in that foot, and I believe something is the matter with my heart, and I cannot stand as much as I used to." Well, I congratulate you, for that shows you are getting nearer to the time when you are going to enter immortal youth and be strong enough to hurl off the battlements of heaven any bandit who by unheard of burglary might break into the Golden City. "But," says some one, "I feel so lonely. The most of my friends are gone, and the bereavements of life have multiplied until this world that was once so bright to me has lost its charm."

I congratulate you, for when you go there will be fewer here to hold you back and more there to pull you in. Look ahead! The finger of God is pointing forward. We sit here in church, and by hymn and prayer and sermon and Christian association we try to get into a frame of mind that will be acceptable to God and pleasant to ourselves. But what a stupid thing it all is compared with what it will be when we have gone beyond psalmbook and sermon and Bible, and we stand, our last imperfection gone, in the presence of that charm of the universe—the blessed Christ—and have Him look in our face and say: "I have been watching you and sympathizing with you and helping you all these years, and now you are here. Go where you please and never know a sorrow and never shed a tear. There is your mother now—she is coming to greet you—and there is your father, and there are your children. Sit down under this tree of life, and on the banks of this river talk it all over."

I tell you there will be more joy in one minute of that than in fifty years of earthly exultation. Look ahead! Look at the finest house on earth, and know that you will have a finer one in heaven. Look up the healthiest person you can find, and know you will yet be healthier. Look up the one who has the best eyesight of any one you have ever heard of, and know you will have better vision. Listen to the sweetest prima donna that ever trod the platform, and know that in heaven you will lift a more enrapturing song than ever enchanted earthly auditorium.

My friends, I do not know how we are going to stand it—I mean the full inrush of that splendor. Last summer I saw Moscow, in some respects the most splendid city under the sun. The emperor afterward asked me if I had seen it, for Moscow is the pride of Russia. I told him yes, and that I had seen Moscow burn. I will tell you what I meant. After examining nine hundred brass cannons which were picked out of the snow after Napoleon retreated from Moscow, each cannon deep cut with the letter "N," I ascended a tower of some two hundred and fifty feet just before sunset, and on each platform there were bells, large and small, and I climbed up among the bells, and then as I reached the top all the bells underneath me began to ring, and they were joined by the bells of fourteen hundred towers and domes and turrets.

Some of the bells sent out a faint tinkle of sound, a sweet tintinnabulation that seemed to bubble in the air, and others thundered forth boom after boom, boom after boom, until it seemed to shake the earth and fill the heavens—sounds so weird, so sweet, so awful, so grand, so charming, so tremendous, so soft, so ripping, so reverberating—and they seemed to wreathe and whirl and rise and sink and burst and roll and mount and die. When Napoleon saw Moscow burn, it could not have been more brilliant than when I saw all the fourteen hundred turrets aflame with the sunset, roofs of gold and walls of malachite, and architecture of all colors mingling the brown of autumnal forests, and the blue of summer heavens, and the conflagration of morning skies, and the green of rich meadows, and the foam of tossing seas.

The mingling of so many colors with so many sounds was an entrancement almost too much for human nerves, or human eyes, or human ears. I expect to see nothing to equal it until you and I see heaven. But that will surpass it and make the memory of what I saw that July evening in Moscow almost tame and insipid. All heaven aglow and all heaven a-ring, not in the sunset, but in the sunrise. Voices of our own kindred mingling with the doxologies of empires. Organs of eternal worship responding to the trumpets that have wakened the dead. Nations in white. Centuries in coronation. Anthems like the voice of many waters. Circle of martyrs. Circle of apostles. Circle of prophets. Thrones of cherubim. Thrones of seraphim. Throne of archangel. Throne of Christ. Throne of God. Thrones! Thrones! The finger of God points that way. Stop not until you reach that place. Through the atoning Christ all I speak of and more may be yours and mine. Do you not now hear the chime of the bells of that metropolis of the universe? Do you not see the shimmering of the towers? Good morning.

A Bear's Natural Bathtub.

H. N. Price, a Washington State land "cruiser," who has just returned from a trip through the unsettled parts of Clarke and Cowlitz Counties, reports bears quite plentiful in the wilds of those counties. He and his brother ran into a regular bear's bathtub on the top of a ridge several miles back from the Cowlitz River. A great fir tree fully six feet across had burned within two feet of the ground, and the centre had also been burned to a depth of two or three feet and the rains of winter had filled it with water. Leading up to this natural bathtub was a well-beaten bear track and the animals must have made frequent visits to the tub, for its bottom contained the settlings of dirt washed off by Bruin during his many baths. When the Price brothers saw the trail it was still wet from a recent visit of old Bruin.—San Francisco Examiner.

Buttons and Combs Made of Blood.

There is a large factory at a small town near Chicago employing about 100 to 150 workers, which is wholly given over to the manufacture of useful articles from waste animal blood. At certain seasons of the year this unique factory uses from 10,000 to 15,000 gallons of fresh blood per day. It is first converted into thin sheets by evaporation and certain chemical processes, and afterwards worked up into a variety of useful articles, such as combs, buttons, carrings, belt clasps, bracelets, etc. Tons of these articles are sent to all parts of the world every year from this Sucker State manufactory.—St. Louis Republic.

Cultivate Being Liked.

The best thing that can happen to a nervous girl is to be liked. Placed outside the combat frequently and unexpectedly, on account of lack of physical strength, it is a fortune to her more than another to have warm friends whose sympathy and interest are never failing. Hence, it is the first duty of the guardian of any such child to instill into its mind the spirit of self-denial that has for its outcome graces of speech and movement, silence, and self-command, pure tones and distinct utterances, together with tact and good spirits. The constant effort necessary to be cheerful and sympathetic in spite of physical weakness lessens introspection and mental indolence, and rouses activities of mind that might otherwise remain dormant. To please and be pleased, if early taught, remains a fixed habit in spite of vicissitude and change. It is a social custom expressive of a high order of self-control, a fashion that is never out of date.

Contentment.

Given all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life, how many people are discontented solely from a habit of comparing their lot with those of more fortunate acquaintances! They do not specially object to walking—they like the exercise—but, whenever their next-door neighbor's carriage dashes by them, they grow suddenly tired about the knees and feel a weakness in the back with which pedestrianism does not agree. Woolen gowns would be perfectly comfortable if silk ones never rustled in front of them. John Smith's brick house is better than he ever expected to own, and he would be content enough with it if Tom Jones, who went to school with him when he was a boy, had not moved into a stone-fronted mansion with handsome portico.

In Olden Times

People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action, but now that it is generally know that Syrup of Figs will permanently cure habitual constipation, well informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time but finally injure the system.

A prize fight is called a "mill" because the other fellow is reduced to pulp.

Brown's Iron Bitters cures Dyspepsia, Malaria, Billousness and General Debility. Gives Strength, aids Digestion, tones the nerves—creates appetite. The best tonic for Nursing Mothers, weak women and children.

There are men who tire themselves almost to death looking for any easy place.

W. H. Griffin Jackson, Michigan, writes: "Suffered with catarrh for fifteen years. Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me." Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Life is shorter in the valleys and lowlands than among the hills and mountains.

MALARIA cured and eradicated from the system by Brown's Iron Bitters, which enriches the blood, tones the nerves, aids digestion. Acts like a charm on persons in general ill health, giving new energy and strength.

An artesian well in Petaluma, Cal., spouts 30,000 gallons of water every hour.

DON'T fool with indigestion nor with a disordered liver, but take Beecham's Pills for immediate relief. 25 cents a box.

Five volumes of air contain one volume of oxygen.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle.

The mother tongue is probably the language of Mars.

ST. JACOBS OIL
CURES
SCIATICA
BACKACHES
ALL ACHES
NEURALGIA.
IT HAS NO EQUAL.

We pay the printer to give you good advice about health and to lead you to careful living.

Our reason is that Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil is so often a part of careful living.

If you would go to your doctor whenever you need his advice, we might save our money. He knows what you need.

Let us send you a book on CAREFUL LIVING; free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 132 South 5th Avenue, New York.

Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil—all druggists everywhere do. $1.

37

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

"August Flower"

"What is August Flower for?" As easily answered as asked. It is for Dyspepsia. It is a special remedy for the Stomach and Liver.—Nothing more than this. We believe August Flower cures Dyspepsia. We know it will. We have reasons for knowing it. To-day it has an honored place in every town and country store, possesses one of the largest manufacturing plants in the country, and sells everywhere. The reason is simple. It does one thing, and does it right. It cures dyspepsia.

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT

Kidney, Liver and Bladder Cure.

Rheumatism,

Lumbago, pain in joints or back, brick dust in urine, frequent calls, irritation, inflamation, gravel, ulceration or catarrh of bladder.

Disordered Liver,

Impaired digestion, gout, billious headache. SWAMP-ROOT cures kidney difficulties, *La Grippe*, urinary trouble, bright's disease.

Impure Blood,

Scrofula, malaria, gen'l weakness or debility.

Guarantee—Use contents of One Bottle, if no benefited, Druggists will refund to you the price paid.

At Druggists, 50c. Size, $1.00 Size.

"Invalids' Guide to Health" free—Consultation free. DR. KILMER & CO., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Bile Beans
Small.

Guaranteed to cure Billious Attacks, Sick-Headache and Constipation. 40 in each bottle. Price 25c. For sale by druggists.

Picture "7, 17, 70" and sample dose free.

J. F. SMITH & CO., Proprietors, NEW YORK.

LESSENS PAIN—INSURES SAFETY to LIFE of MOTHER and CHILD.

My wife, after having used Mother's Friend, passed through the ordeal with little pain, was stronger in one hour than in a week after the birth of her former child. J. J. MCGOLDRICK, Beans Sta., Tenn.

Mother's Friend robbed pain of its terror and shortened labor. I have the healthiest child I ever saw. MRS. L. M. AHERN, Cochran, Ga.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle. Book "To Mothers" mailed free. BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., For sale by all Druggists. ATLANTA, GA.

LOVERS of MUSIC who will send us the names and addresses of two musical friends plainly written and enclose 20 cents in stamps or postal note, will receive, postage free, by return mail our magnificent collection of over **600 LATEST SONGS** with the music for each one, bound in a thick handsome volume. This is the grandest collection of Sentimental, Comic, Operatic and Ethiopian Songs ever published, and includes all the popular favorites: "COMRADES," "ANNIE ROONEY," etc. A whole year's supply for the cost of a single piece of music. VICTOR PUB. COMP'Y, 695 Broadway, New York.

BSU 44

Garfield Tea Overcomes results of bad eating. Cures Sick Headache, Restores Complexion, Saves Doctors' Bills. Sample free. GARFIELD TEA CO., 210 W. 40th St., N.Y.

Cures Constipation

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

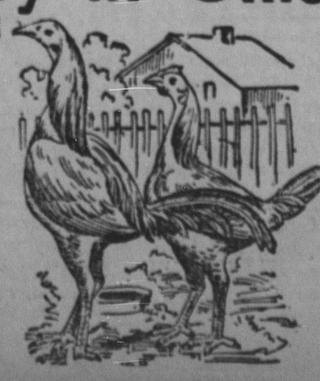
Money in Chickens.

MONEY IN CHICKENS —IF YOU— **KNOW HOW**

To keep them, but it is wrong to let the poor things Suffer and Die of the various Maladies which afflict them when in a majority of cases a Cure could have been effected had the owner possessed a little knowledge, such as can be procured from the

ONE HUNDRED PAGE BOOK

a offer, embracing the PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE of



a man who devoted 25 years of his life to CONDUCTING A POULTRY YARD AS A BUSINESS, not as a pastime. As the living of himself and family depended on it, he gave the subject such attention as only a need of bread will command, and the result was a grand success, after he had spent much money and lost hundreds of valuable chickens in experimenting. What he learned in all these years is embodied in this book, which we send postpaid for 25 cents in stamps. It teaches you how to Detect and Cure Diseases, how to Feed for Eggs and also for Fattening, which Fowls to Save for Breeding Purposes and everything, indeed, you should know on this subject.

BOOK PUB. HOUSE, 134 Leonard St., N. Y. City.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. NOV. 3.

THE RACKET.

Largest Assortment.
Lowest Prices.
Latest Styles.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

PERSONAL.

——Mr. David Sparr, of Harris, is seriously ill.

——Mr. Daniel Bohn, of Boalsburg, was among the visitors in town on Wednesday.

——Miss Lillie Fisher, of Boalsburg, is visiting with the family of Dr. W. A. Jacobs.

——Prof. Rothrock and wife, of Boalsburg, spent Saturday in Centre Hall.

——Miss Grace Durst, of Potters Mills, spent several days with friends in Centre Hall.

——Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Hess, of Linden Hall, spent some time in Centre Hall on Tuesday.

——Miss Galagher, of Philadelphia is visiting at the home of Mr. Cyrus Goss, on Church street.

——Mrs. Witmer Wolf and children returned home Friday, after several weeks' visit at Mercersburg.

——Mr. John C. Bible, of Potters Mills, was a pleasant caller at the REPORTER office last Friday.

——Samuel Swartz, the merchant of Tusseyville, gave our sanctum a call, and reports waters low over there.

——Our goodlooking young friend, E. J. Royer, gave us a call. He has taken his old position again in Lyons' store, Bellefonte.

——Candidate Smith came into these headquarters the other day. He made a tour over the field and finds all things straight for the prothonatary-ship.

——Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bayard, of Washington, D. C., arrived on Monday for a visit with their parents. Mr. Bayard has for several years held a position in the census department at Washington.

——Major George Huss is going to leave the cool retreats of Linden Hall and become a Rising Springer, or a Spring Miller, just as you please about that. Spring Mills feels a peg higher now, and we suppose Linden Hall is correspondingly down in the mouth.

Heavy Damages.

Lyman Corman, of Bellefonte, has brought suit against A. G. Morris, of Tyrone, for $20,000 damages for the loss of an eye incurred while working in his stone quarry near Bellefonte. The accident occurred about a year ago while Corman was employed as a blaster and resulted in the loss of one eye with the other badly affected. He has been unable to work since.

Removed to Williamsport

Mrs. Jacob Dinges, of this place, has moved to Williamsport, where two of her sons, Cleven and Simon, have positions in an insurance agency. Mrs. Dinges will be greatly missed by the Evangelical church of this place, of which she was an earnest and leading member.

A Flock of Turkeys.

Several of our local sports have been watching a flock of wild turkeys on the mountains above town, and so far have not succeeded in getting any of them. There are about ten in the flock and some fine meat awaits a good marksman.

——When in need of boots or shoes go to Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte, and you will find something to suit you and at reasonable prices.

SIGNAL SERVICE.

DAILY REPORTS TO BE RECEIVED AT CENTRE HALL.

The U. S. Signal Service to Give Daily Weather Reports by Telegraph. A Flag Staff Erected.

Daily reports from the United States Signal Service will in the future be received at Centre Hall, and by means of the different flags flying from a large flag staff, the predictions for the next twenty-four hours will be announced.

During the Patrons' picnic, the weather bureau had stationed at the grounds several men of the signal service and an idea of the workings of the same were given to the visitors. All the instruments and apparatus were left here for future use by Prof. Ball, of Philadelphia, who was in charge. Of recent years the Weather Bureau have made stations in farming communities, but they have not become numerous, owing to the service being in a manner in its infancy, and the stations were seldom placed outside of cities. There are but two stations in this section. One at State College and the other at Bucknell University, Lewisburg, and the placing of one at Centre Hall, will make two in the county.

For the flying of the Weather flags, a large pole will be erected near Dauberman's store, which can be seen by the surrounding country. Mr. John Dauberman will have charge of the service and apparatus and from him we will get the condition of the weather for the day. The predictions will be received by him by telegraph at eight o'clock each morning and by means of the differnt flags, it will be announced to the section. On Saturday Mr. Jacob Sharer brought the pole which is a fine long one and it will at once be set up.

HOLLOW EVE.

All Kinds of Pranks Played In Town on Monday Evening.

Hallow 'Een, or Hollow Eve came Sunday, this year, but it was celebrated on Monday evening, and as usual and expected, many were the pranks played in Centre Hall that night. The citizens closed their shutters to escape the deluge of shelled corn thrown by the smaller ones and many unhung their gates and removed everything portable rather than search for the articles the next morning. Tuesday morning the town in some parts looked as though a cyclone had done business in a farming community and disgorged its load in the town. Wagons, buggies, implements, gates, etc., were piled in some places in a conglo merated mass and many a citizen made a still hunt for a missing article which the nocturnal marauders had carried off.

Want an Extra Car to Carry the Name.

George R. Meeks' Colossal Operatic Mountain City League Minstrel Combination meets several nights each week for rehearsals. They will cause a great sensation when they break loose upon an innocent and unsophisticated populace with their elaborate array of talent, that will intersperse and enliven the gorgeously arranged program. This elaborate feast of pure and unadulterated minstresey will soon appear in Garman's Opera house. More later.—*Centre Democrat.*

The Air Heavy.

The citizens have been cleaning up the fronts of their residences and burning the leaves which have fallen from the trees. To those with sensitive olfactory nerves the smell is disgusting and it should be done with a 365 foot pole. There is no escaping it as it permeates every crack and is on all streets.

Communion Service.

The Lord's Supper will be administered in the Presbyterian church at this place, by Rev. Baskerville, on Sunday morning, November 13th, at ten o'clock. There will be preaching Thursday, Friday and Saturday evening previous to Communion services.

After Deer in the Mountains.

Cyrus Goss and Landlord Bartges left on Monday morning for Stone Valley, Huntingdon county, to join a party of hunters after deer. They will be out over a week and we expect the boys will come home with several hundred pounds of venison as the result of the week's sport.

What you Want.

The opening months of this season, we want all to remember, is a revolution in fair prices. We are going to do business with you, because we have just exactly what you want, and our prices are simply irresistible. Our Fall and Winter attrations will cause a turn out. PHILAD. BRANCH.

100 Lives Lost.

The Anchor line steamship Roumania, Captain Young, went ashore early Friday morning at the mouth of the Arnoya, near Peniche, on the coast of Portugal, and 113 of the 122 persons on board were lost.

Cleveland will be elected next Tuesday, and Wednerday or Thursday evening following the Democrats of Centre Hall will have their jubilee.

HANGED HERSELF.

A Husband's Terrible Discovery In a Barn.

Friday afternoon Jacob Gotschall and his daughter were husking corn on the farm in Gallagher township, when about 4 o'clock they started for the barn. On entering the barn they were horrified to find that Mrs. Gotschall had hung herself. The body was cut down and taken to the house.

Mrs. Gotschall was with two children at home, when shortly before four o'clock she sent one of her little girls on an errand and accompanied her as far as the barn. The child proceeded on her errand and the mother went into the barn and tied a muslin string to a rope that was fastened to a threshing machine shaker, and stepping up on a nail keg, tied the string around her neck and jumped off the keg. When found by her husband life was extinct and her toes were barely touching the floor.

Mrs. Gotschall was about fifty-six years old and is survived by her husband and seven children—four girls and three boys, some of whom are married. She had been considered insane for some time, this being the third time that she has made an attempt to take her life. About a year ago she set fire to her clothing and was badly burned, but recovered. Again about six months ago she took a dose of laudanum, but was unsuccessful in the attempt. Friday, however, she accomplished her purpose, much to the horror of her husband and the grief of her children.—Lock Haven *Democrat.*

TRIAL LIST.

For November Term 1892—Commencing Monday, November 28th.

A. A. Walder vs. Hoover, Gates & Miller.

Dale, Hart & Co. vs. W. H. Hoover, Agt.

R. C. Bowes Granite Co. vs. C. W. Hunter.

Benjamin Breon vs. M. G. Brown.

James Harris & Co. vs. J. H. and W. F. Holt.

Lucinda Burnside vs. J. P. Gephart, et al.

E. A. Glenn & Co. vs. Wm. Wolf.

E. A. Glenn & Co. vs. H. D. Vanpelt admr's.

S. Oppenheimer & Co. vs. H. and S. Schmidt.

John C. Motz vs. W. Miles Walker.

Jos. K. Moyer vs. Confer, Duck & Co.

Thos. G. Ingram vs. Beech Creek R. R. Co.

W. B. Coder vs. P. B. Crider.

M. P. Odenkirk vs. J. J. and T. Lingle's adm'rs.

Another Blaze at Bellefonte.

On Monday evening about nine o'clock clouds of smoke were seen issuing from the cellar gratings of the grocery store of Bauer & Son, in Merchants Square, Bellefonte. The alarm was quickly sounded and the departments soon had several streams playing in the cellar. At one time it looked as though the entire block was doomed to destruction, but by hard work the flames were got under control. The cause of the fire is unknown. The store was badly damaged by smoke and water, and was insured.

Diphtheria Still Rages.

The dread disease diphtheria is still raging in Bellefonte. Last week two children of News Agent Fred Dunham died of the dread disease. They were his only children, a boy and a girl. The boy died on Friday and the girl on Sunday. There has been a great number of cases and every one has resulted fatally.

Wide Enough Out, But.

They tell a story of a tramp who rang a doctor's door bell and asked the trim, pretty woman who opened the door if she would kindly ask the doctor if he had a pair of old trousers he was willing to give away. "I am the doctor," replied the plump and pleasing young woman, and the tramp fainted.

The Water Supply Still Holds Out.

The water supply of our town still holds out. If Centre Hall ever had occasion to be thankful for an admirable system of water works, it is now. There were times when this was not appreciated. What a God's blessing the now famishing districts would esteem it.

Millheim in Confusion.

Millheim, on Monday night, was treated to a big dose of hallow 'en pranks. Sticks, stocks, boxes, and truck of all kinds, went to make up the program. We guess Millheim was happy Tuesday morning.

We Have Them.

Three Lock Haven men husked 1,500 bushels of corn in four days last week and the Lock Haven Express defies any four men to beat the record.

Will Visit the World's Fair.

The Prince oi Wales will visit the Chicago fair. The town council should invite him to visit Centre Hall too.

Thanksgiving Near at Hand.

Next big time is Thanksgiving. Turkeys should practice on roosting high.

Bull's-Head Flavoring Extracts have been put in the market with pronounced success. House-keepers who are looking for the best article should not fail to try them. Price 10 cents.

CENTRE HALL'S TWO PESTS.

Hallow 'en Pranks and Disturbers of Society.

Centre Hall has its excellencies, and like other towns, it has its pests.

1. The Hallow 'en pest is one and manifested itself on Monday night with unusual eruption in turning things upside down, blocking some of the premises, and placing stinging inscriptions in places where they would meet the public eye and grieve the mark aimed at. Personal faults, true or unfounded, should not be thus opened to the public gaze, as often innocent ones suffer while on the other hand the tongue of gossip is always sufficiently in a continued chatter to more than answer any good purpose.

The annoyance some of our citizens meet with in having all kinds of trash heaped before thair doors, was a feature repeated on Monday night, and surely had more labor in it than fun for the perpetrators, who seem to single out about the same individuals every year for this kind of work. We do not believe that this practice comes down from the age of barbarism, but we give it a more modern birth, and if something better were substituted, the nefarious business would not be missed at all, if it were to wear out, which cannot be too soon. But as long as the nuisance is tolerated we suppose the ones affected must grin and bear it, like those afflicted by that other ulcer that has been no credit to our town, and which no good citizen should fail to discountenance:

2. For years persons laying claim to respectability have been the cause direct and indirect, of strife here, between churches, church members, between neighbors who should be friends, have conspired to injure the reputation and business of good and useful citizens, caused uncalled for lawsuits between citizens. Some of the helpers in such bad work have since left the town under a cloud. Not one of them can point to a single deed of merit by him—it is only low jealousy and an inbred instinct of pure deviltry prompts such conduct.

Is it proper that good citizens should lend moral support to such by their intimacy and association? The "hallief" pests are boys, for whom some might offer that as an excuse, but the others are far over the years of the boy—what excuse for them?

We deplore this, but as long as the people are blind to such conduct so long they may expect the reputation of the town to suffer, while sooner or later they come in for a share of outrage and wrong as years roll along. Citizens of Centre Hall, reflect over this.

'Tis true,—'tis a pity 'tis true.

The Saturday Blade

Is the greatest newspaper wonder of the age. It is four years old and has a circulation of over a quarter million copies a week. The latest sensations and the most marvelous events are written up in the best style and fully illustrated. Subscriptions received at $2.00 per year, $1.00 for six months, or 50 cents for three months. Special inducements to clubs. Send for free specimen copies. Boys everywhere are making big money selling the Blade on the streets. Write for particulars. Address the publisher, W. D. Boyce, 113, 115 and 117 Fifth avenue, Chicago.

Want to be Melican Man.

Doy Yu and Der Noy, two young Chinamen who have been conducting a laundry in this place for several years, went before Judge Krebs last week and manifested their desire to become American citizens. They are wellbehaved young men, well educated in their own language, and can speak and write English. They are consistent members of the Presbyterian church and in every way fitted to become good citizens.—Philipsburg *Ledger.*

Trustworthy—Serviceable.

Our complete assortment insures perfect satisfaction in the selection of goods to satisfy individual tastes. You will find our large stock made up entirely of goods that are trustworthy, serviceable and the best of their class. Everything goes at the lowest possible price. Come in and see how fair we will treat you, how well we will please you and how much we will save for you. PHILAD. BRANCH.

Wire Fence Swindle.

A chap is now traveling round this section trying to swindle parties with a contract for wire fence. He offers to give enough wire to fence a ten acre field if the party will sign a contract to take the agency for the wire. The contract is the swindiling comes in for if read closely it turns out to be a promissory note for $150, after a few words are erased with oxalic acid. Beware of him.

Democrats Turn Out.

Next Tuesday, November 8th, all Democrats should see that they mark straight.

Prospects for Rain.

This, Thursday morning, there was start for rain, with promise of continuation.

——Complete stock of Clothing, Dry Goods and Notions.—C.P. Long.

$20,000 FIRE.

A DISASTROUS FIRE AT BELLEFONTE SUNDAY MORNING.

A $20,000 Fire Takes Valuable Property. The Town Threatened. The Work of an Incendiary.

On Sunday morning the town of Bellefonte was aroused by the alarm of fire, which proved to be very disastrous, and before the flames were got under control three stables and the fine residence of Dr. R. G. Hayes were destroyed.

The fire was discovered about two o'clock Sunday morning, and when first seen were issuing from a building that was formerly used for an ice house in the rear of Bush arcade. The flames rapidly communicated to three stables adjoining and they were soon a mass of flames. The fire department was on hand early but the flames being fanned by a fierce wind, the stables were destroyed. For a while it seemed that the handsome building would be destroyed but the wind was in another direction and it escaped, though badly scorched. The burning buildings were in the immediate rear of the Arcade. The stove and tinware store of W. L. Twitmire; Powers' shoe store; Bush's stationary store and Eureka grocery, all in this building, were slightly damaged by smoke and water.

The wind was blowing in an easterly direction, and the flames finally spread to the residence of Dr. Hayes, which was of brick with an iron roof, and for a time it seemed that portion of the town would be destroyed. The house was completely gutted and what damage was not done by the fire was caused by the water. The dwelling was occupied by Dr. Hayes and Harry Keller, and the occupants succeeded in recovering part of their household effects.

The three stables were owned respectively by Daniel Garman, who lost a number of buggies and sleighs, Dr. Hayes and Mrs. D. G. Bush. Mrs. Bush lost a valuable horse.

The loss is estimated at $20,000, with an insurance of $12,000. The fire companies played on the ruins until nine o'clock in the morning. The high wind blew sparks several squares and buildings on Bishop street were discovered on fire, but timely discovery saved them from destruction.

The cause of the fire was without a doubt incendiary, as several men were known to have been carousing and drinking in one of the outbuildings on Saturday night and it is supposed they set it on fire.

The Chicago Ledger

Is twenty years old and has a circulation of 140,000 copies a week. It is a combined story and family paper, fully up to the time in every particular, and handsomely illustrated. There is a Fashion Department, and also a Young People's Department, either of which alone is worth the subscription price of $2.00 per year, $1.00 for six months, or 50 cents for three months. Send for free specimen copies and inducements for clubs. Boys and girls everywhere are making money selling the Ledger to regular customers. Write for particulars. Address the publisher, W. D. Boyce, 113, 115 and 117 Fifth avenue, Chicago.

Now Try This.

It will cost you nothing and surely do you good, if you have a Cough, Cold, or any trouble with Throat, Chest or Lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to give relief, or money will be paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Trial bottles free at J. D. Murray's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and $1.00.

AN AGREEMENT.

BELLEFONTE, PA., Nov. 2, 1892.

We, the undersigned, representing the three political parties named, do agree that every legally qualified person who shall have passed the guard rail in the election room, at 7 o'clock, the time for closing the polls, on Tuesday next, shall be entitled to complete the preparation of his ballot and deposit the same.

L. A. SCHAEFFER,
Chairman Dem. Co. Com.
WILBUR F. REEDER,
Chairman Rep. Co. Com.
J. J. ZEIGLER,
Chairman Proh. Co. Com.

Locomotives of the World.

One hundred and nine thousand locomotives are at present running on the earth. Europe has 63,000, America 40,000, Asia 3,300, Australia 2,000 and Africa 700. In Europe, Great Britain and Ireland take premier position with 17,000, Germany has 15,000 France, 11,000, Austria-Hungary, 5,000, Italy 4,000 Russia, 3,500, Belgium 2,000, Holland and Spain 1,000 each, Switzerland 900 and the remaining European states 2,600.

The flopping over to Cleveland still continues—nearly all the college professors all over the country are on the stampede.

——A complete stock of boots and shoes can always be found at Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte.

NARROW ESCAPE.

The State College Narrowly Escapes Destruction by Fire.

On Monday afternoon the main building at State College narrowly escaped destruction by fire, and it was only through the strenuous efforts of the students and others that the large building was not destroyed.

In burning a lot of rubbish and paper a spark was carried to the roof, which is of shingles and being dry, soon ignited and the roof began to blaze. The flames were at once discovered and a bucket brigade formed of students and in this manner the flames were extinguished, but not however until quite a hole was burned in the roof. The building is of stone, five stories in height and the largest in Central Pennsylvania. The College is supplied with water works but the pressure is too low for fire protection and was useless owing to the great height of the building. Had it not been for the timely discovery of the fire, Centre county would have had one of the largest conflagrations known in its history.

Milwaukee Swept by a Great Fire.

The lower portion of the east side of Milwaukee went up in a whirlwind of flame on Friday night. The burned portion comprises the wholesale district, the Northwestern Railway yards and gas works. It is also thickly inhabited by Italians, Poles, Germans, and Irish, most of whom are poor and have lost everything. The loss will be between $7,000,00 and $9,000,000.

As it is the loss probably amounts to $20,000,000 or $25,000,000. The tract burned is over half a mile wide east and west, and a mile north and south.

The flames began in the establishment of the Union Oil Company, at 275 East Water Street.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of the late Robert McFarlane will please pay their accounts at the hardware store now of D. Irvin & Son. All accounts not paid by December 15th will be collected by law. With thanks for past patronage and soliciting a continuance of the same for D. Irvin & Son, we are

WM. AND J. K. MCFARLANE.
Administrators.

Bellefonte, Oct. 17, '92. oct27-6t

For the Ladies.

A special invitation is extended to all the ladies to call and see the large and full line of millinery goods just received from Philadelphia and New York. I will be pleased to wait upon you. MRS. MYRA A. ISHLER.

nov3-3t Tusseyville, Pa.

——C. P. Long was to eastern cities and purchased a fine stock of merchandise at cash prices.

——Bed Blankets $1 per pair and upward.—C. P. Long.

——Only those who have purchased boots and shoes at Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte, know where to get the best quality and style for the least money.

GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON.

Wheat	65
Rye	65
Corn	40
Oats new	28
Barley	40
Buckwheat	45

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	20
Eggs	20
Lard	9
Shoulders	9
Ham	12
Tallow	6
Potatoes	60
Slaw	9

AGENTS WANTED

Salary and expenses paid. Address W. & T. SMITH CO., Nursery, Geneva, N. Y. Established 1846. 27o4t

Serges . .

Serges for the coming season are strictly in it; we have same in different weaves and weights.

All the late styles in Dress Goods at popular prices.

Three cents for a cake of regular five-cent Toilet Soap.

Have you seen our new patterns in Satines?

Canton Flannels—best values—at lowest prices.

Samples of goods sent for your asking.

Silkalenes—Laces and Heavy Curtins—and all the fixings.

We are sole agents for Bellefonte for the W. C. C. Corsets—the finest in the world for the price.

Have you tried "Garman's Pride" Corsets at 50c?

Hemp Rope for Banners, Rugs, Tables, etc.

CORSETS

Large stock of Umbrellas—new shapes in Handles.

Our 15c (boxed) Writing Paper is the equal of that of many places that ask 15c a box.

Bicycles sold on the easy payment plan. None but high grade wheels.

Two pairs of fine black or cream colored hose for 25c—or 13c per pair.

Garmans.